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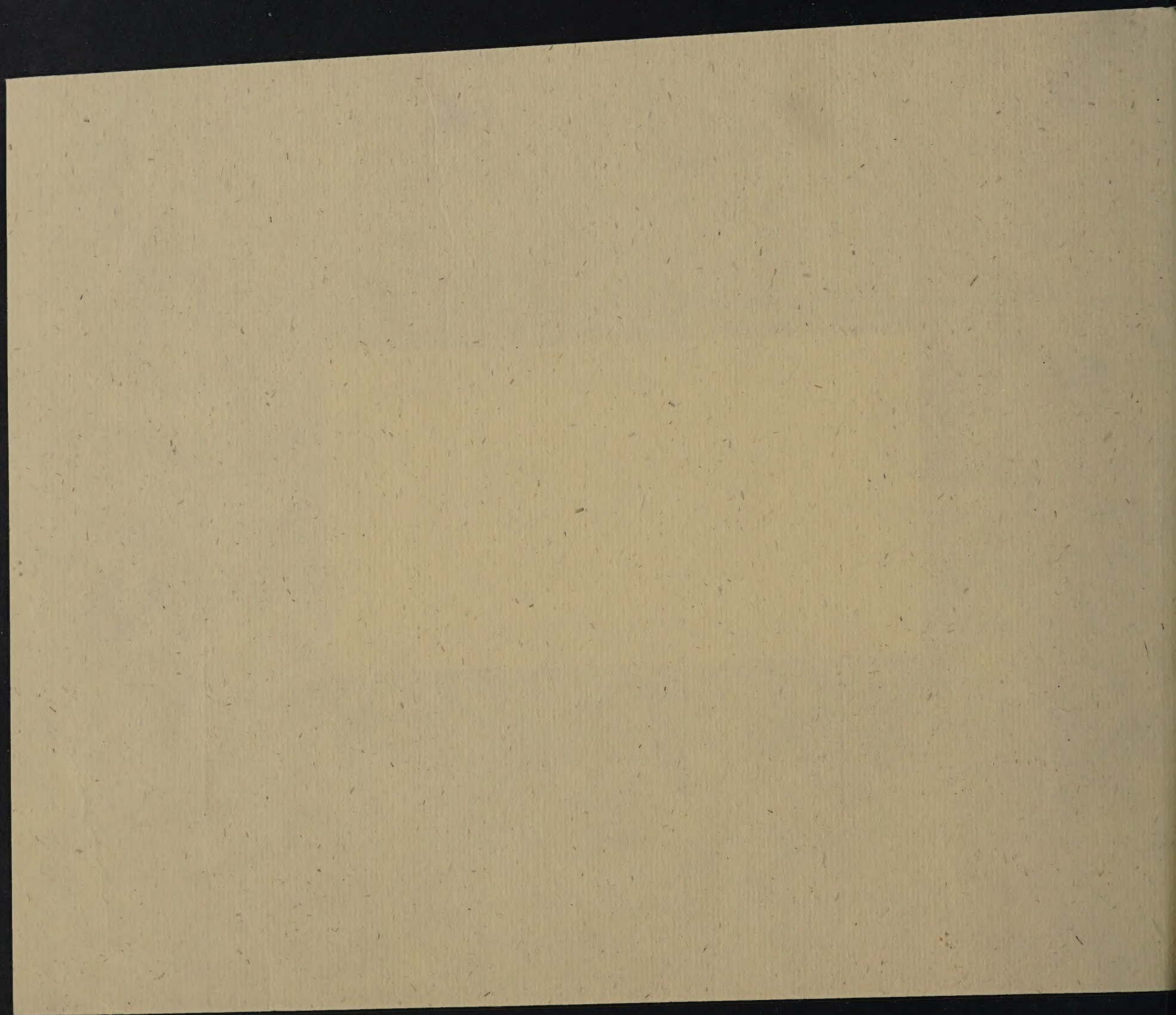
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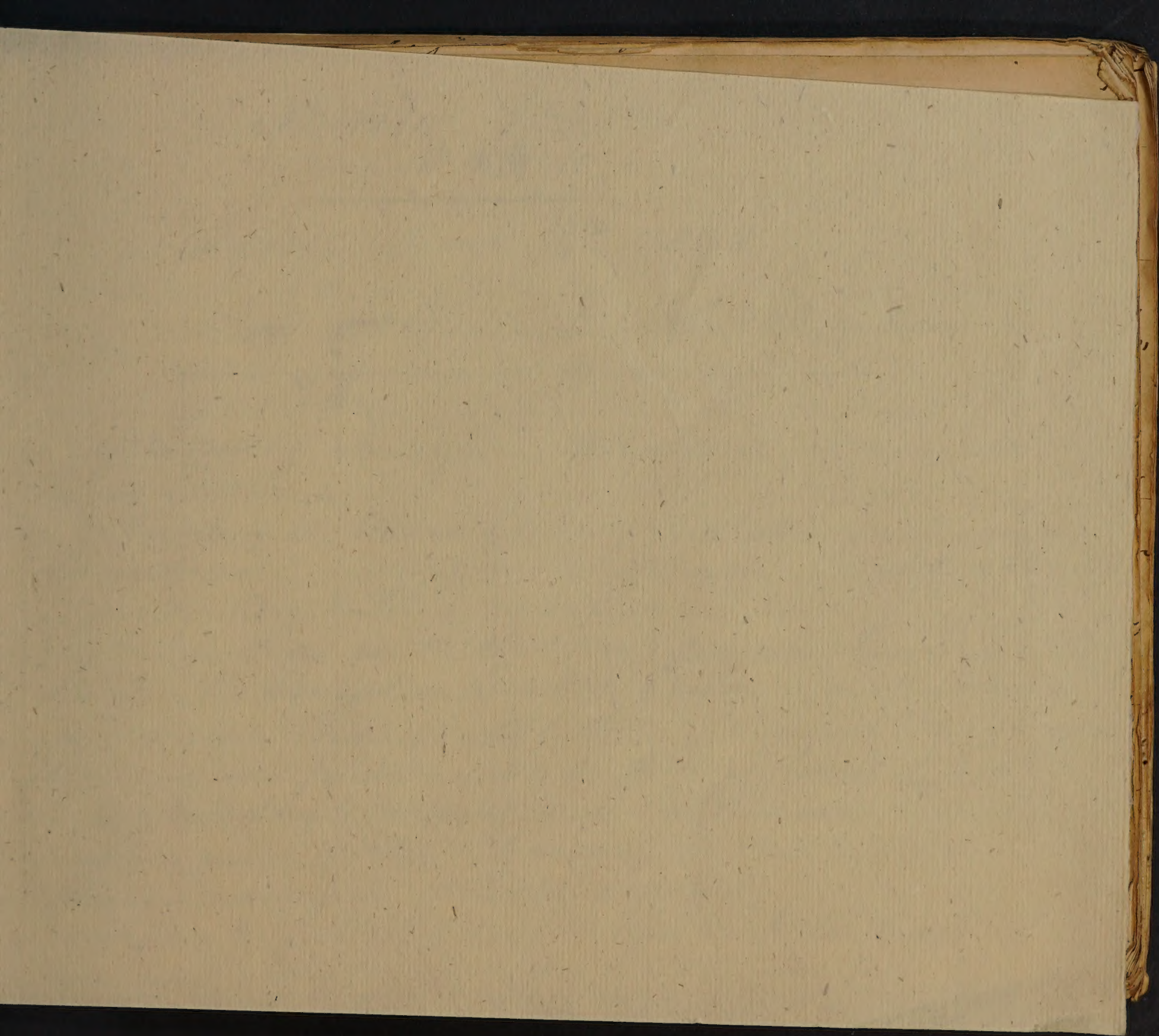
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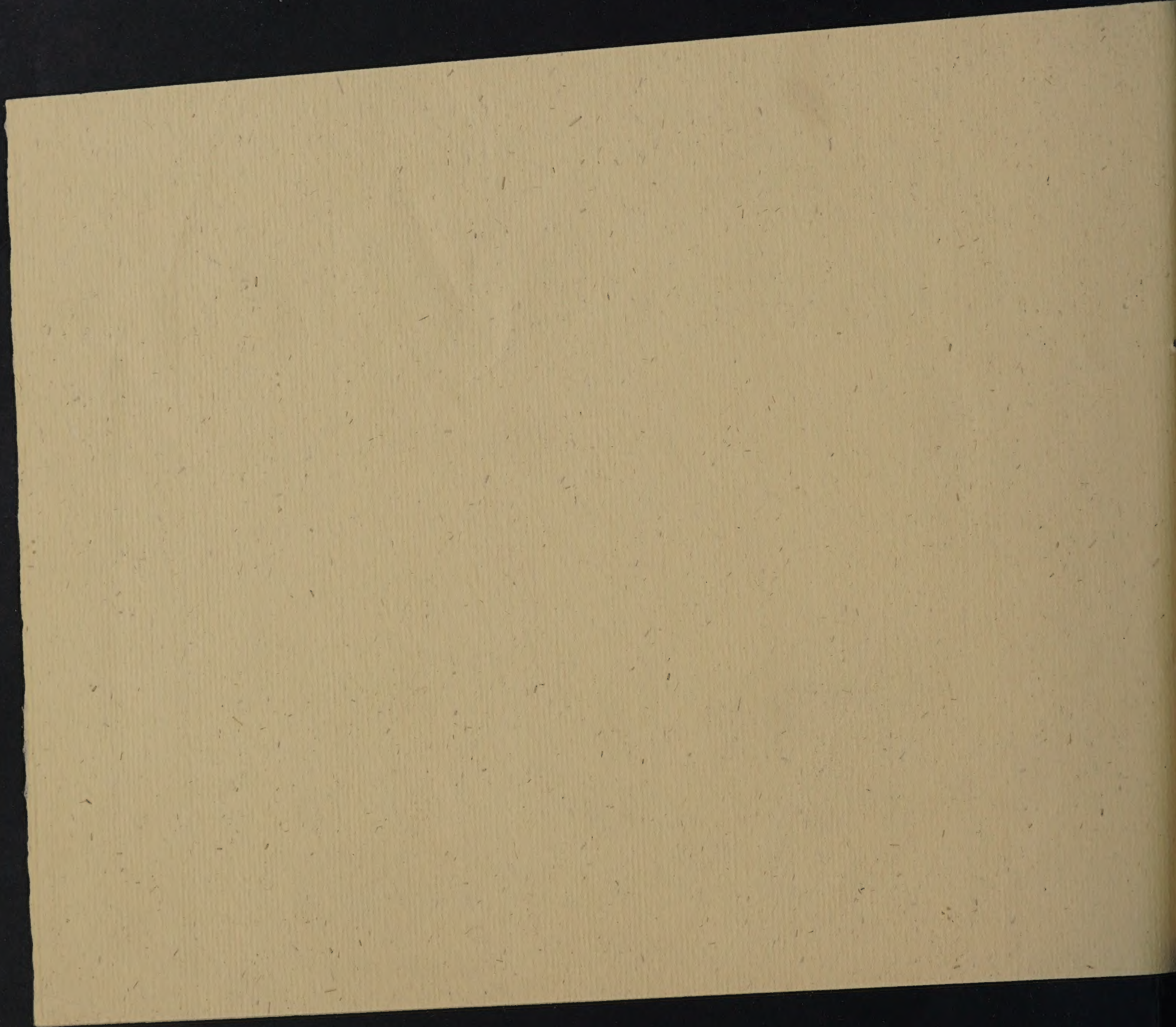
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SKETCHBOOK # 11







Sketch-Book

N^o ~~11~~ 11

From June 4th 1838.

To December 31st 1838 (inclusive)

Monday June 4th. Morning fair, noon do: at night cloudy.

Tuesday 5. Morning cloudy with steady rain & warm air; at noon sun appeared; afternoon fair with scattering clouds. Vegetation looks fine.

The papers state that the upward train ^{of cars} from Boston to Worcester, burst its boiler near Dedham. No damage done except to the engine: and why may not these engines fail as well as those on board of boats?

Wednesday 6. morning fair; afternoon rain till night.

Thursday 7. Morning rainy; sun out before noon. Showers afternoon, and fair at night: air cool.

Friday 8. Morning fair with a brisk Northwester of cool air. Day continued fair, with a few flying clouds. The

June

The Hawaiian Spectator, a quarterly Periodical conducted by an association of gentlemen at Honolulu, in the Sandwich Islands, has been received at Boston. The work is said to be well executed, consisting of 100 pages - and 10 original articles relating to the habits, manners and modes of production of the people who inhabit the islands of the pacific Ocean. It is gratifying to learn the progress of civilization in those Islands, since their discovery by Capt Cook in 1778. ~~Oahu~~ ~~the~~ ~~large~~ ~~island~~ Owyhee is said to be about 200 miles in circumference, and here ^{Capt} ~~the~~ was killed by the natives in 1779: Lat. $20^{\circ}17' N$. Long $155^{\circ}58'$ West from Greenwich (that is the north point of the island)

Lake George. A new Steam Boat is to commence running on the Lake on the 12th of June. Whether the owners will reap profit from it is a little doubtful. Parties who wish to explore the Lake and visit the islands for fishing, will no doubt find the Boat convenient; but the travel from the Hudson ~~river~~ to Canada, or to the northern part of Lake Champlain, will generally proceed through Whitehall. An excursion on on Lake George will, however, be very inviting,

June.

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Saturday 9. Morning fair and thin clouds, sometimes covering the sun, part of the day; southerly winds and moderate air: an increase of heat towards evening.

Sunday 10. Morning fair and calm, afternoon warm, or indeed ^{thermo. at 93} hot, and very few clouds; light westerly winds at sundown not a cloud to be seen. // From the ^{quantity of} aqueous matter raised into the atmosphere during so warm a day, we might expect clouds would be formed. But since this ^{is} not the case, we must suppose there ^{is} an equilibrium in the atmosphere; and even any ^{small} portion of it to receive a ^{quantity of} cold air, probably we should soon perceive clouds forming in that particular spot. This equilibrium of the atmosphere cannot continue long, for when ^{the air} is heated near the earth and rendered light by rarefaction, ~~there must~~ ^{there is} a descent of the cold air of the upper regions by ~~the laws of pneumatics~~, and a rushing in of the coldest cold air must take place ^{as appears} from the laws of pneumatics.

On turning to the letters of Dr Franklin on Electricity I find he advances a similar ^{opinion} ~~proposition~~. He says: "When there is great heat on the land, in a particular place or region (the Sun having shone on it perhaps several days, while the surrounding countries have

June

have been smeared by clouds) the lower air is
 rarified and rises, the cooler denser air above descends,
 the clouds in that air meet from all sides, and join
 over the heated place; and if some are electrified, others
 not, lightning and thunder succeed, and showers fall.
 Hence thunder-quits after heats, and cool air after
 quits; the water and the clouds that bring it, coming
 from a higher and therefore a cooler region."

Under the expectation that clouds would form in
 the night, I watched the atmosphere, and about 9 o'clock
 in the evening a cloud of considerable extent was seen
 rising over our west mountain, giving frequent flashes
 of lightning, but no rain followed. About 4 o'clock
 in the morning I noticed some clouds about the mountain,
 though not of great extent.

Monday 11. Morning fair with a southerly wind;
 at noon very few clouds seen and they from the west,
 or S.W. and a brisk wind in that direction; hot day
 Ther. = 93, maximum.

During the afternoon some cumulus clouds passed
 south of us, threatening a shower; and soon after sun-
 set an extensive cloud appeared in the west, of the
slab

June

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stratus form, excepting at the northern extremity, which
new took of the cumulus, once here constant flashing of
lightning was seen, while none was perceived in the
other part, though the whole cloud appeared continuous;
no rain followed.

Tuesday 12. Morning fair, with some thin clouds, and west
wind, increasing as the sun approached the meridian,
the day hot but rather less so than yesterday. At three P.M.
a shower from S.W., but very little thunder, the clouds
spread over the whole horizon; wind brisk: after shower
a calm, and evening clear.

At St. Louis, ^{La Nouvelle} Paper, gives the following information to
emigrants from the eastern States.

Freight of Coaching to different places.

From N. Orleans to St. Louis	\$.10 to 1.00	per hundred weight
" N. Orleans to Galena	1.00 to 1.50	
" Pittsburg to St. Louis	.50 to .75	
" Do to N. Orleans	.75 to 1.00.	to Galena the same.
" St. Louis to Galena	.375 to .75	
" Do to head of M. River	50 to 1.75	
" Philadelphia to Pittsburg	1.00	

Varies according to height of water & number of boats in port.

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<u>Passages in Cabin.</u>		\$
From Pittsburgh to St Louis	_____	15 to 25
" Do to Galena	_____	25 to 35
" N. Orleans to St Louis	_____	30 to 50
" Do to Cincinnati	_____	50 to 75
" Do to Pittsburgh	_____	60 to 80

The lists contain the minimum and maximum rates, and the prices rarely, if ever, exceed them.

To those who wish to send furniture goods &c from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, to Missouri and Illinois, it is recommended to ship them via N. Orleans, as less liable to damage.

Inevitable State of our Northern Frontier.

On the morning of the 30th inst. the British steam Boat, Sir Robert Peel was boarded near Clayton, a town on the south bank of the St Lawrence, by a body of armed men, supposed to be refugees from Canada, set on fire and consumed. This act produced great excitement on the Canada side of the river, and the Gov of the State of New York took steps to detect the offenders. and several have been arrested.

On the 2^d instant the American boat the Telegraph of

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of Oswego, reached Brockville, about 9 o'clock, in the evening, landed passengers & took others on board. Arnold had collected at the wharf which induced the Capt to suspect mischief was intended. Leaving the wharf he was soon hailed & ordered to "come to", and on refusing to obey, about 20 muskets were discharged into his boat, but he continued his motion and escaped; several balls entered the Ladies Cabin, but none were hurt.

Will our government suffer such an extended ~~line~~ frontier to remain without a line of posts, garrisoned by regular troops, while the British have a good body of troops at every important post of their frontier? But where shall we look for our regular force? We have not enough to guard our frontiers ^{posts}, and our militia are in fact nothing. What stupidity in our rulers!

Our present establishment demands an immediate increase, at least to 12,000 men; to which add 100,000 Select militia, to be armed by government, and trained in the field ^{every} two weeks, ^{at least} annually, and we should be safe from foreign invasion, as well as internal commotion. But we look in vain to our present Congress, for any efficient defence of our Country. They have other employment.

June

Wednesday 13. Fair morning; mid day many cumulus clouds, and air agreeably warm; west wind breeze; afternoon warm, and a shower from the west; the rain copious, with some thunder.

After such hot weather, it is remarkable that the shower of yesterday & this day, should have been attended with so little thunder. I suggest the following as a clue to an explanation.

When evaporation from the earth is copious, may not the aqueous vapor be so diffused in the atmosphere as to prevent a coacervation of electricity, and thus keep up an equilibrium, which would not be the case when the atmosphere is dry? In experiments with the electrical machine we find that in a very moist atmosphere the excitation is feeble & sometimes scarcely perceptible. In this case the electricity is given off to the air as fast as collected from the cushion, and the same conductor shows little, or no, accumulation of electricity; and may not a cloud charged with electricity, on coming into a moist atmosphere, ^{irregularly} give off its charge in the same way. In very dry weather the insulation of the cloud is complete, and gives off its charges, not once, on

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approaching within striking distance of a conductor.
If these suggestions be well founded, we may look for the
most violent shocks of lightning after a dry time.

After the copious fall of rain this afternoon, we expected
a lower temperature of the air, but this did not follow;
the evening was warm and flashes of lightning occurred.
The season ~~now~~^{now} resembles old summers in many par-
ticulars; though our showers are dissimilar in their
form and point of rising, coming generally from the
S.W. instead of W. and presenting less of the cumulus
aspect.

Thursday 14. Morning foggy - 8 o'clock Sun out; at
11 o'clock a shower from the west, a considerable rain, but
little thunder. Afternoon hot air and westerly wind; sky deep
blue, and many cumulus clouds passing. At sun set a very clear
horizon, calm and hot.

The Legislature of Indiana has incorporated a company to con-
struct a Rail Road from Terre Haute (about 8 miles) to the Illinois line,
to connect with the road to Paris, now constructing by my son with
Capital stock 250,000 Dollars. Road to be commenced within 5 years.

This road will connect the Wabash and Erie canal with the
road by Paris & Shelbyville to Alton, on the Mississippi; and when

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that, once the Wabash and Erie canal is completed, will be
the great route from the northern states, via Buffalo, to
the central parts of Illinois and Michigan, and up the Michigan
River to the western regions, and Oregon Country.

Friday 15. Morning foggy, but of short duration. At noon
brisk SW. wind and cumulus clouds. Air hot. Sun
set the clouds put on the cirro-cumulus appearance, with in-
dications of a shower in the N. West, but no rain fell.

Saturday 16. Morning fair, but soon partially cloudy & cool
southern wind: at noon clear and hot. Afternoon
fair and strong breeze. Towards sunset, the clouds cirro
stratus, and the latter, of the cumulus form.

Sunday 17. Morning sprinkled with clouds: Sun out
by nine o'clock. Wind southerly. Afternoon wind veered to
the west, attended with cirro stratus clouds & some cumulo
masses and at sundown masses of clouds. Hot day.

During the past week the weather has been hot and
the crops have pushed on rapidly, especially Indian
corn, and grapes appear fine, and all promising.
Last summer the month of June was cool, up to the
last day, when summer heat commenced & continued a

June

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few clouds, and then rather cool, through most of the summer. Contrary to late observations the west wind, ^{at this time} seems to have little effect in cooling the air.

Monday 18. Warm, sky overspread with Cumulus Stratus ^{clouds} and attended with N. E. winds: about 11 o'clock A.M. Sun out, air moderate: most of afternoon overspread & very agreeable air. At Sun set cool.

Tuesday 19 Warm fair, ^{cool} mid day clear with very few clouds. Air moderate. Afternoon very clear, southerly wind and the temperature increasing.

By the Fort-Wayne Sentinel (Indiana) of the 2^d of June, sent to me by some person unknown, it appears that regular Canal packets are running from that port down the Wabash route to Logansport. A freight boat also runs on the same route for the purpose of carrying goods which cannot conveniently go in the packets. Boats are fitted up to run on the marmee canal, to Fort Defiance whence a land stage proceeds down the River to Lake Erie. Several forwarding companies are formed at Fort-Wayne by whom baggage may be transported from the Lake to the Wabash. The Ohio part of the marmee canal is ^{completed} _{and}

and Indiana complains of the tardiness of Ohio, and some think the latter does not intend to complete her maumescott. Perhaps she has an eye to her eventual canal, which she must know will lose much of the custom & transportation, the moment the Wabash and Erie canal is finished. The valley of the Wabash is said to be a fine agricultural country, remarkable for its extensive intervals bordering on the river, a stream rather ^{longer} than the Connecticut and navigable for steam boats high up, or up in low water, ~~near~~ at the rapids near the mouth of White river coming from Indiana; and these rapids are now being removed, or obviated, by a Dam and Lock. When the Canal up the Maumee and down the Wabash to Fayetteville shall be completed, this valley will be better known by people in this part of the Country, and no doubt, will invite our emigrants as powerfully as now do the lands in Illinois, Michigan, & Wisconsin.

Vincennes, an old french settlement on the Indiana side of the Wabash, 100 miles from its mouth, is said to contain 300 houses situated contiguous to a meadow of 5,000 acres, cultivated as a common field; settled by the french from Canada, about the beginning of the last century.

June

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~~Monday 20~~ } Morning fair, cool, and brisk southerly wind.
Wednesday 20 } Afternoon fair. Sun down Cirro-Stratus clouds
nearly cover the sky. Air moderate through the day.

Thursday 21. Morning clouded, but soon became broke
in southerly winds - Noon clear; air moderate and agreeable;
at Sun set. cirro-Stratus clouds in the west.

By an act of the Legislature passed April 14, 1838, a
part of Conway was set off to Buckland, including a tract of
five or six acres owned by William Russell and myself. viz
"All that part of the town of Conway, in the County of Genesee
- Co., which lies within the following bounds, viz - Begin-
ning at a stone monument on the banks of Deerfield
River, being the N.W. corner of Conway; thence south $1\frac{1}{4}$
degrees west, 393 rods to a stake; thence East 1 degree
north to Deerfield river; thence on said river to the
place of beginning, is hereby annexed to and made a part
of the town of Buckland". This act to take effect from
and after its passage.

Now I ask the Legislature what is to be understood
by the above description "Beginning at a stone monument
i.e. the northwest corner of Conway" and running $S\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}W$, ~~and~~

393 rods to a stake". Is this Camp by the true or magnetic meridian, and does it coincide with the old line between Conway and Buckland? The difference between the magnetic and true meridian is about 8 degrees and it is important that it should be known which is intended. This loose mode of description is too often adopted by our Legislature, and it would seem that the members are unacquainted with the fact that the two meridians differ essentially. When I was in the Legislature I pointed out ^{to} ~~in~~ the house the importance of a designation of the meridians, and proposed amendments of several bills. Such inaccuracy is a ~~shame~~ ^{disgrace} to our scientific pretensions!

This day the sun reaches the tropic of cancer, and of course his greatest north Declination = $23^{\circ} 27' 43''$, at mean noon, Greenwich: and Co. Lat. + Decl. = meridian alt. = $70^{\circ} 55' (+)$ Sun's amplitude at setting $32^{\circ} 42'$ north (pp. 3 pms. Trigonometry)

A priori we might now look for the hottest weather, but this does not generally take place until the month of July, or August, the effect being in the rear of the cause, like the tides of the ocean, which do not come to their greatest elevation until after the moon culminates.

Friday 22. Main fair and calm. At noon a NW. Shower and brisk wind, no thunder that I perceived. Air hot. Afternoon fair calm and warm.

Our farmers have commenced haying; grass pretty good, but barely ready for the sythe. Indian corn is forward, and ripe rather large, though a little of a sickly hue in the leaf, partaking of a yellow color, which some think indicates a blight.

Saturday 23. Main fair. At noon very clear sky and small breeze & moderate temperature. Afternoon numerous cirro-stratus clouds, partaking of the nimbus. Shower in the evening with some lightning.

Sunday 24. Main cloudy - rain last night. South winds. At 11 A.M. Sun out. Afternoon sun generally covered with numerous clouds, and a moderate temperature of the air prevailed throughout the day. Some rain fell.

Monday 25. Main cloudy. Sun out at 9 o'clock A.M. at noon cirro-cumulus clouds, numerous. At 1 o'clock P.M. a shower from the west, without thunder. At Sun set very clear and pleasant the air mild.

Indian ~~Site~~. Implements.

The following Implements, found by workmen, at and old Indian site, near the point of the eminence north of Jones' ~~grave~~ ^{grave}.

Items

were present to me a few days since. Veg. Two tobacco pipes
bowls, several stems, a triangular narrow spike of bone, or small plate
of copper and another of bone ornamented, and the ^{spiral} ornamentation
of a small conch-shell. These articles must have been ob-
tained from Europeans, after they settled in this Country, proba-
bly in exchange for furs. Trading stations no doubt were
formed at Springfield and Westfield after the Pequot war; Al-
bany also, might have been another mart. After that were
the Pocumtucks, or Deerfield, Indians descended the Connecticut
with 50 canoe loads of Indian Corn, and disposed of them
at Windsor and Houlton. In return probably they received
European fabrications, and trinkets suited to their taste.

At the close of Philip's War, in 1676, the Indians left this
part of the Country to the English. In time of peace small
parties sometimes resided in the vicinity, but no permanent
- colonies were seen here after that period.

Many implements have been found at the old stations of
the natives in this vicinity, fabricated from stone; these proba-
bly were in use before their intercourse with Europeans.
In what manner they shape these tools to the requisite forms
is difficult to explain; many of them must have cost much
labor as well as skill. The New England Indians were

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sometimes cut Weir with Arrows on the mohawks and some
battles ~~of~~ occurred. Tradition informs us that the latter at
last had a strong fortification on fort hill, about half a
mile NE of our birth meeting house, and were beaten off;
and that on the retreat of the mohawks, they were overtaken
by the victors in our north meadow, where a severe action
took place, in which the mohawks repulsed the pursuers,
following them back to the fort and covered it after a severe
slaughter. The story is not very well authenticated; but
that the hill was occupied as a ~~defensive~~ ^{defensive} station, is evident
from ^{the many} the many implements found on it, even in my time.

The singular terraces circumscribing our valley, afforded
many favorable sites for Indian lodges, and besides those
mentioned, several ~~others~~ are known. They were generally
situated on elevated points, contiguous to sharp ravines
through which small streams were found, entering the valley.

When the valley was covered with water, which must have
been the case before the passage through the greenstone
ridge below Chapin's bridge was cut down to its present
level, the lodges of the Indians were on the margin of
the lake, and as the lake subsided probably they selected
lower positions & perhaps the site of our village was one.

June,

19.

a force as that which is requisite to work a heavy vessel by steam, cannot safely be trusted.

Ships it is true, now cross the Atlantic by the power of steam; but who believes they are as secure as those worked by sails. This mode of navigation probably will be extensively adopted, with what will be called improved machinery, and the consequence probably will be the loss of a vast number of people who may venture on board these vessels. For, as I have remarked, there cannot be safety where so tremendous a force is applied. The peculiar advantages of steam navigation - will be found in long rivers, and particularly in working against their currents. But in navigating the wide ocean we had better trust to winds and sails, and protected voyages.

Wednesday 27 - Warm fair and calm - air cool. A few thin nimbus clouds, sometimes covering the Sun.

Thursday 28. warm rainy - continued a few hours & then subsided. At 4 P.M. Sun out - much rain fell. Day cool.

A writer in a Boston paper proposes to form Anti Steam Boat Societies. As legislation is not prepared to ^{act}

June

act on the subject of steam boats, he thinks public opinion and public combination must be resorted to for a corrective. "It would only be necessary to agree to take no risk of travelling by steam, until a corrective be found and well tested, unless on occasions of great urgency; and never entice them, to use such conveyances for mere pleasure. If the rich, says he, have all the regard for humanity and morals they pretend to, let them set the example and refuse to patronize steam-power until it is made safe. They can travel as they please. Now let us see our roads covered with private carriages, and our beautiful country punctuated in every direction, scattering superfluous wealth, and gaining useful knowledge until it may please steam speculators to show some regard for the public safety." These hints are judicious, and will be regarded by prudent men, while the inconsiderate will continue their reckless course; and when misfortune and misery come, charge them to Providence.

Friday 29. Warm fair, and the day throughout - air moderate. Received a letter from Arthur dated Paris June 19th. P. marked 19th transit 10 days. States that he had made

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a Report to the Illinois Commissioners, of 41 pages, this
probably includes synoptic tables and diagrams.

wrote a letter to Simon Borden, our Geologic Surveyor, by
Mr. Boutelle recommending him ^{beaker} as an assistant survey-
or. This young man, of 25 years, has resided in this town
about a year, during which time he has been engaged
in the study of those branches of mathematics appertaining
to the Engineer, and has joined much practice with his
study. A plan he has delineated of our north meadows,
street, and hamlets, as far south as the southern extremity
of the street, upon the most accurate principles, abundantly
evident his skill and ingenuity. His quickness and facility
in calculations, and remembering; and I have seldom
seen a student so ready in seeing out methods of solving
problems, even where they are intricate. With a little
more field practice he will make a good engineer.
In his mathematics, little or nothing is wanting.

Saturday 30. Fair morn. Southerly wind. Afternoon
Cumulo Stratus clouds, condensing and assuming the nim-
bus character. Late in the afternoon a small shower
occurred, with a general spread nimbus clouds.

Evening a fine of rain in a few places. Sunday
1st

June

hills of corn tattered out; and was informed that the tops
might be seen about 5 or 6 days before. The seed was from
Dover-mont, and of an early sort, but not of a climatic kind.
On receiving a quantity of wheat, contiguous, I find many heads
a mass of smut, while the greater portion are bright and
promising. Can this smut be the result of the recent
week which commenced the 10th instant? —

Suicide a young man, Marzo Wells, born in this town,
a son of the late Lucius Wells, this morning put an
end to his life at Greenfield, by ^{deep} incision of his
throat. He had been in mercantile business at New-
York City and it is said, had become embarrassed
in his affairs. By some writings found on him, it ap-
pears, he had been resolved in the measure for some
time. He had made a tour from New York to the north-
ward, and was on his way to Deerfield to see his bro-
ther and sisters. Stopping at Mr. H. Newcomb's, ^{brother-in-law} for
~~the night~~ ^{one or two} and taking his breakfast in the morning,
he went to the barn and committed the fatal deed.

Do cases of this kind ever occur, without a degree of
mental derangement? I think not. The derangement may
not be perceptible, yet the reasoning power wholly involved.

June

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in one point, leading to wrong conclusions. Instances of this kind often occur. The fact is better known than the cause. Dr. Rush on the Diseases of the mind, is an able ~~tract~~ Essay towards a development of the maladies to which the human faculties are liable.

Among the diseases of the mind the Dr. treats of Hypochondriasis or Tristimania, which he calls a partial derangement of the intellect, as the most common; and when it terminates in despair it often leads to unmediated suicide. This disease, though it sometimes proceeds from the loss of property or reputation, is often from imaginary evils which the patient thinks over him.

For the cure of Tristimania the Doct. prescribes remedies under the following heads -

1. Such as are intended to act directly upon the body
2. Such as are intended to act directly upon the ~~mind~~ body, through the medium of the mind.

Under the former, medicines, bloodletting, baths and diet are included; under the latter means of directing the mind from its peculiar bent; sometimes by elopation; at others by humoring the whim of the patient, traveling and diversions. But all means sometimes fail.

July. 1830.

Sunday July 1. The day cloudy & calm; with fog
some slight rain; air moderate.

The unfortunate young man, A. Wells, was entombed in
the afternoon, after a sermon adapted to the occasion, by
our clergyman Mr. Tappenden. The scene was solemn
and impressive, and ^{all} lamented the untimely fate of this
^{with respect to} respectable townsman. His age 29 years.

When we witness such scenes, we lament the frailty of
man, and ^{in the present case} cannot willingly impute turpitude to the
sufferer, believing that he acted under a change of
intellect.

Monday 2. Warm cloudy, with thunder. Cleared off
before 9 o'clock; southerly wind. At 1 o'clock P.M. a small
English shower from the west, followed by many cumuli
stratus clouds. Warm day, thermo. nearly 90 (maximum.)

Note. My Journal commenced last year on the
30th of June, and entries ^{are made} ~~made~~ for each day since,
but with ^{great} ~~great~~ minuteness, or a thermometer, except
occasionally to show the extreme temperature. Notes
of the most remarkable events have been inserted,
with such remarks as presented to my mind; and
they have been made without much method, and in the style

Tuesday.

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or choice of words. "Such writing", says Dr Abernethy, "need not be made at first with any great attention to method, but merely put aside for future consideration, and in this manner the different disquisitions of a subject will develop and arrange themselves as they advance in a manner equally pleasing and wonderful."

Inquiries concerning Intellectual Powers.

Tuesday 3. Last evening a thunder shower from the west, attended with frequent lightning, but little rain. This morning fair with pleasant air from the west. Day fair throughout, some few clouds & rather warm.

Thoughts on Climate, by Charles Caldwell M.D. from the monthly Journal of Medicine of 1823. (Hartford Conn.)

In this paper the Doctor attempts to show why a change of climate is so generally prejudicial to the health of emigrants. He remarks that the native productions of all distant tracts of country, differ very strikingly in appearance, constitution and character, and that this difference arises from differences of climate. From this controlling influence man himself is not exempt. He feels it not only in his aspect

July

aspect, his stature his strength, but in his constitution his temperament, and his disposition to disease. Not can-
 -fence to insuperation in his system, it finds its way into
 the remotest parts of him. Should each by the power of
 his climate, the man of the north, even in our own
 country, differs materially from the man of the south,
 the native of the mountains from the native of the valley
 and the plain, and the inhabitants of the eastern from
 those of the western section of the union. Perceptible
 now, this difference will be much more striking
 hereafter, when our native inhabitants climate shall
 have produced, in the different sections of the country,
 the maximum of its insuperation.

The Dr advises the following precautions for emi-
 grants. "Let them who would escape the diseases
 whether of the north or south, practice temperance,
 and protect the skin by suitable clothing against the
 agency of humidity and cold. Let them further
 avoid unnecessary exposure, fatigue and all excess,
 adapting these several measures to the peculiar character
 of the situation where they reside, and should they
 not

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^{sure} not, in evicting disease from a change of climate, they cannot fail to weaken its force."

When epidemic diseases prevail the tenets: "It is usual during their prevalence, to adopt some peculiar ~~remedy~~ regimen, but it is yet to be decided whether abstinence or high living is more likely to be efficacious, or rather most likely to be injurious. More extended experience will probably establish the correctness of the following observations."

"During the prevalence of an epidemic disease, any sudden change, of whatever description it may be, in diet, regimen, or habit, is attended with hazard. It unsettles the system, if it does not actually debilitate it, and renders it more susceptible of malarial impressions. It is like suddenly unsettling the constitution of the constitution by a change of climate, which predisposes to disease - or, uttering in the very face of the enemy, the structure of a fortification, which, while the prospect is going forward, is necessarily weakened, and invites an assault."

I am inclined to believe Dr Caldwell is correct in his advice, and all that can be prudently done when epidemics prevail is to continue the usual diet and habits.

July

promoted they have been favorable in time of usual health. If any recreation is adopted let the diet be simple and ^{food} taken in moderate quantities, which is at all times necessary for uniform health. A doctor who has been observant, generally knows what diet and exercise are the most conducive to their health, and perhaps they cannot do better, in time of sickness, than to adhere to their common practices.

Sections of country lying under the same latitude and at equal elevations above the level of the ocean, we might naturally suppose would not materially differ in their temperature, and perhaps this generally holds true; but it is found that the purity of the atmosphere, in distant places in the same latitude, differs essentially, and this is supposed to be owing to the difference in the nature of their vegetation. In a country covered with retentive woods, we may look for a state of the air differing from that in an open country. Hence where extensive prairies covered with vegetation ~~are found~~ ^{exist} and no stagnant waters are found, we should expect to find air much as pure as in old settlements, but where

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this is not found to be the case, some other cause must be sought to account for the difference; and they are generally local.

If it be true, as Dr Caldwell asserts, that the man of the north, differs materially from the man of the south, the nature of the mountains from the nature of the valley and the plain, and the inhabitants of the eastern from those of the western section of the union, then the effects of a small change of the ~~country~~ ^{Coast} may be explained; and it would seem to follow that the immigrant from the plains should seek for plains, and those from mountainous regions for high countries, even among the immigrants from New England.

In mountainous countries I believe it will be found, on careful observation, that the temperature is rather lower than in those ^{of the same latitude} which are very level, both in the summer & winter seasons, though for a short time, in a calm day, the valleys may be found warmer. The mountains no doubt have an effect in producing a descent of the air of the upper regions, by disturbing the equilibrium of the heat in the atmosphere. The winds however of a level country may be more uniform than in one that is mountainous.

Canada ~~1847~~

Lancida.

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By the newspapers we learn that the disturbances in the Canadas have not wholly subsided. A Benclitti under one Johnson, a desperado fellow, now occupies stations on the Thousand Islands in the St Lawrence, between Lake Ontario and Montreal, come and making depredations on British property; but as the British Government have a strong regular force in this Province, no danger is apprehended. Our government are acting in concert with the British, by sending thin spare companies and recruits to the frontiers, thus being its only disposable force. What a provident nation we are! Congress begin to talk of an increase of our army but the proverb notion of the efficiency of our militia may defeat the plan. The want of a select militia, under good discipline, is now obvious to all but the blind. As a military nation we are a mere nullity.

Wednesday 4. Warm fair. meridian, cumulus clouds
scattered breeze and hot air. Afternoon a westerly shower
of rain, with thunder (slight).

As an evidence that society is improving among us,
it may be noted that our people ^{are} engaged in getting
their hays instead of celebrating the story of our national birth.

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in drinking, carousing and other pernicious practices. In no way can we ^{truly} come our love of independence but ⁱⁿ the practice of industry and economy. When a people adhere to these virtues independence will follow in course. Society be calm, and liberty safe. When party measures are to be promoted, fourth of July celebrations are fruitful sources to ~~increase~~ ^{increase} their growth.

I am informed by a neighbor, that yesterday he noticed his corn to be in the silks, (in his garden)

Thursday 5. Morning foggy and cloudy - Sun out, 10 o'clock scattering clouds. Afternoon thin nimbus clouds cover the sun, occasionally. At 7 P.M. a shower from S.W. with lightning. A hot day.

Died at Charlestown last Sunday, Col. Loomis Baldwin a noted Civil Engineer (of a paralysis). He superintended the construction of the navy yards at Charlestown and Norfolk. In his private life he sustained an amiable and excellent character. His engineering skill was of the first order, and had been perfected by visiting and examining the great works in Europe. The public will regret his loss, and science receive its deprivation.

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Friday 4 Moon fair, very clear and cool air - west winds a fine pleasant day, with a few straggling clouds (elevated), & a few cumulus ones at a lower altitude.

By the Paris Illinois Stationer we learn, that the Com. missioners on Rail Roads, at a meeting at Vandahia June 14th have concluded to put under contract two miles, including the heavy work, upon the Embearap River, upon the central branch rail road between Shelbyville and Terre Haute east of Charleston in Colis County. This adds two miles to the 34 already contracted for in the Eastern Engineering District under the charge of my son Arthur. Some of the sections are said to be nearly ready for laying down the superstructure of timber and rails, and shows that the construction of rail roads on prairies is a light undertaking compared with hilly wooded countries. The price per month of common laborers, from 14 to 18 dollars. It is contemplated that within 5 years the whole system of internal improvements, ^{will} be entirely completed, if left to go on unobstructed other contracts are to made in other Districts.

The grading of the roads through prairies, where there is no timber nor rock cuttings, cannot be very expensive.

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Saturday 7. Main fair and cool breeze calm. At midnight a westerly wind and cirro stratus clouds. The day very pleasant & nearly clear throughout.

This day James Harvey directly from Illinois called on me, on his return to Canada. He describes the land ^{in the state} as excellent, but from ^{unfavourable} ~~unfavourable~~ circumstances which surround them, he was induced to return. Thinks the northern part of the state preferable, on account of water, though timber is rather scarce.

Sunday 8. Main fair & calm; 1 P.M. thin cirro stratus clouds & hot, & southerly breeze. At 4 P.M. air very calm and warm, but no indications of showers through the day.

Monday 9. Main fair, southerly breeze & warm. Clouds cirro stratus in the afternoon, wind west (gently) & Thermometer 92 & some no appearance of showers. In the evening a cumulus cloud appeared in the west, but soon dissipated. A hot night followed.

Tuesday 10. Main overcast with thin clouds and the air calm. Sun out in forenoon & hot - wind SW. Afternoon Cumulus clouds. Ther. = 92. Sunset clouded over & ~~some~~ lightning in evening in spirit but distant.

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Wednesday 11 moon fair, warm; wind southerly.
 At noon many thick cirro cumulus clouds. Wind afternoon, veered to
 west & blue birk, making the air less oppressive. At the day hot
 by a letter from Daughter Isabelle, at Boston. I learn that
 my daughter, Achine, has, for sometime, been afflicted with
 an intense difficulty, indicating a collection of water in the cavity
 of the chest. By the close attention of Dr. Bigelow, her
 eminent physician, for some weeks, she seems now to be
 improving; but I, ^{think} it not very probable she will fully gain
 her health. She seems to be rather worn down with the
 care of children, and has now the additional task of
 an infant son. It would be gratifying to my wishes, could
 she spend the remainder of her days in the country, removed
 from the heterogeneous air of a crowded city, and the
 bustle of an overgrown population, where the beauty
 and harmony of nature are enjoyed in a much ~~less~~
 degree, than in the wide spread country, where the hills
 mountains, groves, lawns, open fields, ponds & rivers, offer scenes
 to the eye of the calm and reflecting man, far exceeding
 the artificial objects found in dense cities. Curiosity
 may prefer the latter; but the calm philosopher will ever
 choose the former as his home.

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Among this party are some honest minded men, who with a more extensive research into ecclesiastical history, and less reverence of antiquated spiritual quacks and certain institutions claiming to be patrons of literature and commerce, yet whose efforts, in fact, tend directly to keep the minds of its pupils enveloped in the fog of ancient obscurities, might assume ^{a strengthening} ~~character~~ in society worthy of the dignity of rational beings.

In admitting this, truth demands that we make some exceptions, which we do with regret. One of the principal leaders of the party, is a man who must be designated as an ~~enthusiast~~ ^{bigot} enthusiast, and a disturber in a well regulated society. With great pretensions to the christian character, ~~he possesses~~ ^{he possesses} and spiritual knowledge, he possesses a violent ^{of} ~~popian~~ ^{most great} ~~popian~~ ^{popian} ~~which~~ ^{which} in the language of the Irish orator, Charles Phillips, ^{applied to a Bigot} no philosophy can humanize, no charity soften, no religion reclaim, no miracle convert. But I will not say with the orator, that this man is "a monster, who red with the fangs of hell, and ~~is~~ bending under the crimes of earth; inlets his murderous di-
vinity."

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vinity upon a throne of skulls; and would gladly feed even with a brother's blood the cannibal appetite of his rejected altar".

One specimen of his ^{strange} ~~erroneous~~ ^{erroneous} of mind should be known. During the late ^{noisy} ~~great~~ ^{noisy} winter war against ^{free} masonry for its horrible murder of William Morgan at Niagara, this man, claiming to be a freemason, in conversation with me, while he ~~pretended~~ ^{pretended} to regret the murder of the victim to masonic wrath, declared ~~that~~ in unequivocal language, that the abduction of ^{the} man was just, and that he ^{only} ~~regretted~~ ^{regretted} that his brethren of the craft, failed to convey him down the St. Lawrence to Montreal or Quebec, and put him on board a British armed ship where he could have been held in close confinement, or stating to him that his brethren ^{masters} ~~masters~~ masons in Vermont, his former place of residence, were generally bound by their masonic oath, to vote for a brother, at elections in preference to one who was not, provided their qualifications were equal, he admitted the fact, and held it as strictly just and proper. And this is the man who, under the influence ^{and} of our orthodox clergy in this vicinity, is to correct the theology of Deism - (~~and~~ ~~Lucian~~ ~~Lucian~~) To

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To carry in this laudable measure, the hump now existing is to be completed, with all possible speed. At the expense of the purity and such supplies of money as have been and may be collected from the unco good of the orthodox in all parts of the State ^{and throughout} ~~and~~ ^{the} England. For this purpose an agent, or agents, have been sent into various parts of our State with representations of the ~~late~~ state of evangelical religion in the backsliding town of Deerfield; and aid has been given by some unlighted orthodox guides. The Rev. Justin Clarke, now a minister in Stockbridge in the County of Berkshire, furnished one of the ~~unlighted~~ ^{leading} agent with a letter to the good people of that County, in which Unitarian Divinity was branded with the epithet of Baptist Deism. The letter, by a singular accident, fell into the hands of the Unitarians of Deerfield, and was by them published in the newspapers. This Mr. Clarke had formerly been settled in Bloody Brook, in this town, and after several removals to other places, was ordained a minister of Stockbridge. His ^{appearance} ~~appearance~~ was favorable, but with his literary attainments I have but little acquaintance. If under the present light that has been thrown around theology, he has remained wedded to the old absolutism, he must be, either a

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still shrouded in a willing clupe. Mr Clark, we are informed, has recently published something in the Stockbridge paper by the way of defence, in which he admits that there are some valuable men among unitarians, and that in the use of the term Baptized Deism he adopted a ~~choice~~ ^{phrase} now common among his brethren. But neither he nor his followers in this town, ~~are~~ ^{appear} very desirous to remove the stigma they have endeavored to cast upon unitarians, though some ^{of the society} have expressed their regret that the letter of Mr Clark was written.

We believe however that their regret is rather from its exposure before the public than from its contents. Some of the most fanatical justify it in every point, as strictly correct. But in this country, where the press is free, and no subject deemed too sacred to undergo discussion, the struggle against ^{free} investigation will be vain; and if Christianity will not bear the crucible, it must sink in the estimation of discerning men. With its orthodox acknowledgments it is clear to me, that it cannot stand the test; and so long as its adherents ^{to} ~~of~~ that communion hold to its genuineness, a host of enemies, among the ^{good} ~~philosophic~~ ^{people}, will be found arrayed against it. Let us then congratulate our Country on the rise and increase of a learned and

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honest clergy, who repudiate the errors and puerilities that have been attached to Christianity by the orthodoxy, and are endeavoring to present it in a form and attitude worthy of the philosopher - worthy of the good citizen and consistent with the attributes of God. Already the progress made is great; much of the fog is not away, and its beauty is coming into view. With the example of Luther before them, let our enlightened ^{forerunners} ~~followers~~ persevere until they have effected a reformation, which shall complete what Luther ^{necessarily left} ~~was unable to~~ leave undone.

Thursday 12. Warm cloudy, but rather broken - Sun out before noon - wind westerly, and air cooler than preceding days. Afternoon nimbus clouds overspread the sky generally, with occasional openings; the air of a most agreeable temperature invigorating to the body and mind.

Received a letter from G. O. Boutwell dated Boston July 9th informing that ^{he} had obtained temporary employment under Mr. S. Borden, our Geodesic Surveyor. He is to proceed to Buzzards Bay, and make a detailed survey of the shore, connecting it with ^{the} primitive points fixed on Elizabeth Islands; has procured a 40 degree Circumferator of Thaxton at Boston. Mr. Borden will employ him as a

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thoughtsman, in the delineation of the State maps, in case Gov. Everett will consent. He has also ~~some~~ promise of employment under Mr. Jas. Hays ~~perhaps~~, in the course of about three months, should he be wanted. Mr. Bowler, I think, after a short trial of Mr. Boutelle's skill, will not be willing to part with him; and I believe he will render most important services in the calculations and delineation of the map of the Commonwealth. I am gratified to find him thus employed.

Friday 13 - Morning cloudy and calm; at 11 o'clock fair; afternoon fair with many cumulo stratus clouds, the heat moderate.

From the proceedings of Congress it appears that the army of the U.S. is to be increased by the addition of 4,500 men, making the whole ^{establishment} ~~number~~ 12,450. ~~men~~. The number is still too small, even for a peace establishment, unless a select militia of about 100,000 be organized, and disciplined to the extent of the field at the public expense, and ^{kept} ready for service at any moment. The Secretary of War & Gen. Macomb, in their last reports to Congress, recommended an augmentation of the army to 15,000. The Indians on the frontier are estimated at 250,000 and supposed to be able to sustain 30,000 warriors.

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Saturday 14 - Warm fair and calm; afternoon westerly breeze and very clear sky; heat moderate.

Sunday 15 - Warm fair - wind south; afternoon much covered with cirro stratus clouds: air pretty warm.

Monday 16 - Warm fair and calm; sky soon clouded over at noon a gentle rain commenced & fair at night - day warm. Write a letter to my son Arthur at Peoria, Illinois. In his last to me (June 17) he mentions that he shall probably remain in that State's service until January next, and whether longer is uncertain. I suppose the Legislature is to sit at that time and some expectations are entertained that their great system of internal improvements may be suspended, as there is much opposition to it. The state may indeed find it difficult to procure money for the prosecution of the works; but it would be a great loss to leave them in an unfinished state. The project I think is rather too extensive for a young State; and perhaps an experiment made on some of the most important routes would have been wiser. In so level a country other kind of roads might have answered all the purposes of inland transportation. Simply raising the ground by embankments would form good roads on the prairies, of which

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the greater portion of the State consists, and to me it appears doubtful whether engine power will be extensively used on the railroads if competed. The expense of the engines and of fuel, will be a serious objection to their use, and ultimately horse power may be preferred, as more economical.

Thursday 17. A fair - wind northerly: afternoon very clear and pretty warm with little wind and no clouds at sun set.

Congress closed its protracted session, on Monday the 9th instant. Much of the time has been spent in party discussions; something has been done and much left undone that ought to have been done. Less party spirit in that body is desirable; and when this is found, the true ^{the} interest of the Country will be better attended to.

The newspapers mention the loss of many lives from the heat of the weather, and drinking of cold water. Will this be adduced as an argument in favor of mixing the water with ardent spirits? But it may be asked, which will kill the most, cold water or ardent spirits? - I believe the latter.

Wednesday 10. morn fair with scattering cirrus clouds (stratus
 air calm. at 10 wind from south. Noon, nimbus clouds
 overspread the sky, from the west, and ~~was~~ rain fell, but I
 perceived no thunder. Clouds continued most of afternoon.

Since the 10th instant, though the weather has been warm and
 some days very hot, we have had no thunder showers
 though constantly looked for. How is this explained. Is the
 ascending aqueous vapour ^{heat} and the electric fluid ^{sometimes} so diffused
 in the atmosphere that an equilibrium is perpetuated, and
 neither clouds formed, nor a coacervation of electricity pro-
 duced? And why does this state of the atmosphere exist at
 one time and not ^{at} another, when the heat of the weather
 is the same? This equilibrium of the electricity seems to be
perpetuated when nimbus clouds overspread the sky, as in what
 we call, a rainy day, even when the weather is hot.

But when cumulus clouds rise in a hot day and a
 clear sky, we generally have thunder showers. In this
 case the clouds ~~are~~ floating in the dry air and inso-
 lated and retain their electricity, whether positive
 or negative, until they come within striking distance
 of conductors and the equilibrium is restored.

Much seems to depend on the direction of winds, and we

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Since thunder showers frequent when there is a southerly wind, especially in warm weather; with a steady wester. These showers are not very frequent. Where opposite currents of air, of different temperatures meet, the production of clouds may be rapid, and showers quickly follow; and in hot weather ^{are} generally attended with thunder.

Plausible theories have been advanced to explain these operations in the atmosphere; but in a fluid so elastic and susceptible of change from heat and other agents, as the ~~atmosphere~~ ^{atmosphere}, it is difficult to form any on which ^{some} reliance can be placed. A long series of meteorological observations might furnish some data for facilitating the changes in the heavens; but it is believed that none would convey the observer beyond weak probability. In the winter we may look for snow, in the summer for rain, and these are nearly all we can predict, with any degree of certainty. Some of our wise men look to the moon & planets for changes in the weather; there I lay, ^{intently} but of the question, is not less futile than the puerile pretensions of ancient astrology, now replaced by our real philosophers. A system to explain "what was obscure by something more obscure."

Thursdays

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Thursday 19 Fine moon, northerly breeze. afternoon
practically cloudy, nearly calm and warm.
Clear at Sun set

Leaving evening Mr. John W. Barber of New Haven, Connecticut
called on me, and spent a short time. He is an Engineer and
Draughtsman and author of a Book, containing a description
of the towns, scenery &c. in Connecticut, and is now travel-
ling in Massachusetts, taking sketches and views of our towns,
with a design of publishing a similar work on our State.

This Book on Connecticut has gone through two editions
within two years, comprising in a large 8vo. Vol of 560 pages.
containing many views, ^{copied} plates and wood engravings, well
executed. The work contains much that is interesting and
useful, particularly to the antiquary. Mr Barber has sketched
some views in our street, to be inserted in his contemplated
work. Effects of this kind are laudable and deserve encour-
agement from ~~some~~ men of taste; and it is hoped they will
multiply and correct the pernicious ^{copied} taste, for novels, which
now prevails in our country.

Mr Barber generously presented me his "History and
Antiquities of New Haven", with handsome plates & prints -
an interesting work of 120 pages. Mr Barber mentions the

Specter Ship, seen at New Haven in 1848^o noted
in Nathan's Magazine. Nathan it seems obtained
his account from a letter written to him, by
Rev. James Pierpont of New Haven. The pheno-
menon Mr. Boucher thinks, may be explained
by supposing a ship was sailing at the time,
off the harbor of New Haven in the sound, and
that her reflected image was delineated to the
eyes of the beholder, on the clouds, so as to ap-
pear very near, according to the laws of op-
tics, as now understood. Quere. Does this
appearance occur, unless the ship is so far
distant as to be below the visual line of
the spectator; and is the width of the sound
opposite to N-Haven, sufficient to display
a large ship below this line? If this was
not the case of the Specter ship, the real ship
would have been seen at the same time. In
cases of these phenomena, the specter is ^{generally} seen in-
verted, and ~~are~~ caused by lunatic ~~refraction~~
refraction and not ~~produced~~ by reflection.
See Brewster's Lectures on Natural Magic.

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Friday 20. Main fair - southerly breeze - at 1 of the clock a generally small nimbus cloud ~~came~~ from the west, with thunder and slight rain the day over. at 5, a second thunder shower. Our people who rose before the sun this morn, say they saw in the east ~~a regular~~ ^{a regular} bow with prismatic colors, which they called a rain bow. This could not have been a rain bow, as the sun was in the same direction; it must come under the description of a halo, ^{which} though not very common in the summer season, ~~is~~ ^{are} frequently seen in cold climates and sometimes in our own, in the cold season. The rationale not very well explained.

Saturday 21. Main fair, wind NW. and air refreshing. Clouds cumulo stratus frequent, but the NW. wind being pretty steady & brisk, I look for no showers. The day continued fair and cool throughout. Therm^o about 75°. Our people have nearly completed the gathering of the crop of Rye, the berry, I think not very plump. A cold summer west for Rye & wheat.

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Sunday 22. Warm fair - southerly breeze - Clouds, cirro stratus at 9 o'clock wind shifted to north, and cool - Afternoon, air warmer and many cumulo stratus clouds; but no indication of a shower. A wind from the south or S.W. charged with warm vapor, and meeting the colder air from the N.W. quarter, would probably have produced showers. Thus far, I think, we may rely on theory with some probability, in predicting showers. But this remains to be verified by observations.

Monday 23. Warm fair - wind northerly - air cool. At ten o'clock, thin cirrus clouds nearly overspread the sky; with some cumulo stratus scattered about. In the afternoon the air nearly calm, clouds similar to those of the forenoon.

Remarks on a Note inserted, page 77. of my Antiquarian Researches. In this note I have said, that evidence is not wanting to prove, and the opinion is now common among geologists, that the whole basin, bounded on the highlands east and west of the Connecticut, in Massachusetts, extending from the highlands in Barnstable & Lyden, to Mount Holyoke and Town below Hadley and Northampton, and the chain of hills stretching through Westfield, and at some remote point, covered by a Lake, or expanse of water.

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of Connecticut River; and that the water has gradually chained off through the southern barriere at South Hadley falls, come the passage of Westfield River at Tuckery hills

At the time I wrote the note, it was supposed that a range of hills south of Westfield existed, of sufficient height to enclose the supposed Lake; but it appears by the levels taken on the route of the Farmington ^{Hampshire} canal, that the surface of the ground in Southampton is only 134 feet above the surface of ^{the} Connecticut, where the canal joins it in Northampton; and that Southampton presents the highest land on the ^{canal} route to New Haven.

The supposed lake undoubtedly existed at some time; but of an extent less than I had supposed; & the evident marks of water near the summit of the south sugar Loaf in this town, render it highly probable that the water once spread over the country to that height. But this must have been at a period more remote than the Lake I have supposed to exist after Connecticut river began to flow. Had the barriere at Mount Holyoke & Torr been higher than the land in Southampton, the Connecticut must have followed the valley of the Farmington

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anal, perhaps to New Haven. Hence it is evident that a gorge must have existed between those two hills, of a lower level than the Southampton surface. But ~~even~~ ^{at} least 134 feet at this gorge, would have formed a lake, or expansion of the Connecticut, of a depth sufficient to cover the plain in Whately and Hatfield, and perhaps the surface of Greenfield, also of Hadley & Sunderland, if not of the lower part of Mantague; and these townships ~~would~~ ^{may} have remained under water, perhaps ~~as~~ ^{as} long as the world ~~might~~ ^{might} have continued.

The topography of the country at Middletown presents a similar feature. Here there was no gorge through the mountain. When the river now passes, the water must have flowed through Droghda, Wallingford & North Haven to New Haven harbor, and the country above Middletown to Enfield, and perhaps to South Hadley, been a lake or expansion of the River.

The fact of the lower levels of the two gorges above mentioned, is important in the contemplation of the topography of the Connecticut valley; and seems to indicate design in the overruling power, rather than the operation of unrectified chance. See P. Hitchcock's Remarks page 132 Geological Report.

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Tuesday 24 Warm fair, but the sky somewhat overcast. Wind southerly. Afternoon heavy stratus clouds in Newbern, & over the ship some brisk & cool - at 6 o'clock rain (moderate) and entire overcast sky.

Here, it may be remarked, we have a change of wind from the NW quarter to south, bringing with it a change of a temperature higher than what we have had for a few previous days. A hot sun would probably caused thicker showers.

Explosion of Gun-Parce at Pittsfield.

a powder magazine situated in the cemetery near the corner of the village, blew up, and destroyed ^{a large} a number of buildings, among which is ~~the~~ the medical Institution. Some at the distance of 100 rods were said to be injured. The quantity of powder is stated at 800 lbs. and why there deposited, and by what means fired, I know not. Some hats have been ^{accused} carried and are under examination that buildings should have been much damaged at the distance of 100 rods, is incredible.

Wednesday 25. Warm, sky overcast with nimbus clouds. Wind southerly. Look for showers. Afternoon many cirro cumulus clouds; thunder in the NW, and dark dense clouds & a spell or so north of us in a shower. Evening a slight thunder shower.

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Thunder Storm at Worcester.

The Worcester Spy gives an account of what it calls one of the most ~~terrible~~ ~~extraordinary~~ ~~and~~ ~~unprecedented~~ remarkable thunder storms that we ever witnessed; not for its great extent or for the quantity of rain, but for the clouds being apparently, in the very midst of us, so that the atmosphere seemed filled with electric fluid, which played about amongst us, ~~so~~ ~~that the atmosphere seemed filled with~~ as it is frequently seen to do, in the clouds, at a greater elevation from the earth.

One of the heaviest discharges fell upon the dwelling house of Samuel Daniels, but ^{it} was so well protected by the house conductors of the new construction, that the fluid was conveyed safely into the earth, without any damage to the building or inmates. Several other buildings were struck, but being protected by rods in the new manner, were not injured. A linden tree was considerably injured by a discharge, which evidently went upward from the earth to the cloud. The splitting of the wood is all in an upward direction, and the splinters that remain attached to the tree, are attached

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by the upper end; some other indications correspond therewith. At Northborough, on the same day, one of the severest thunder showers occurred.

The storm at Worcester occurred in the evening, ^{of the 10th inst.} and of course the lightning must have been more terrific than in the day time. This is the substance of the account in the Worcester Spy.

The nearly constituted rods are mentioned; these I suppose were of the square bar of metal, some perhaps ~~perhaps~~ ~~provided~~ by metallic conductors surrounding the building horizontally, and connected with the rods, as recommended by some late writers on electricity. Whether this mode of securing buildings is preferable to the old one, is a question. If a rod of a good size, is well excited and covered a good depth into the ~~ground~~ ^{ground}, and connected with moist earth, or with water, a building of a moderate dimensions will generally be safe. If the building is large, two or more rods may be necessary.

The shock upon the buttern wood tree is supposed to have ascended. This, according to the Franklinian theory of positive and negative electricity, may occur; but the indications of it from the appearances of the splinters

ture, are somewhat fallacious. Many experiments have been made to determine the direction of the electric discharge, but the results have been doubtful: the appearance of the flash will be similar whatever may be its direction; and it is now held by many electricians that in all discharges, the shock is produced by the rushing together, of two fluids of opposite qualities, in opposition to Franklin's theory of positive and negative electricity. At this time, however, the theory of Franklin has the most adherents.

On turning to my registry of the weather, on the 18th instant I find it noted, that the day was hot, the thermometer at 92, wind S.W., and at sunset cloudy; and in the evening lightning incessant, but distant. Our distance from Worcester may be 50 miles, on a right line. Probably the storm extended a considerably ~~distance~~ westward of Worcester.

Steam Boat Law.

Towards the close of the last session, Congress passed a law to regulate navigation on our waters, in steam boats.

New licenses are to be taken out, but not until the hulls of the vessels and boilers have been thoroughly examined by proper persons, and then certificate obtained, that in their

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of power, the vessel and machinery are sound and safe to be employed in transmitting goods and passengers. ~~These~~ Examinations of the ~~vessel~~ machinery are to be made ^{at} six months, and of the hull every year.

Boats navigating Lakes to have 2 long boats capable of carrying 20 persons each, and sea vessels 3 similar ^{or greater} long boats, ^{all} to have iron rods or chains, instead of tittle ropes, and fire engines in good condition; and in all cases of stopping with a head of steam, to open the safety valve, and keep up the steam as when under way. Signal light to be kept out in the night. Heavy penalties for violating any of these provisions.

Owners and masters responsible for all damages of persons & property, from explosions, collapses, or injuries, escape of steam; and every officer or other person employed on board a boat, through whose carelessness or misconduct an explosion occurs, which endangers life, shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter, and on conviction, sentenced to confinement at hard labor, not exceeding ten years.

This act to go into operation on the first of October next.

It is hoped this law will render less frequent the ^{horrible} accidents which have ^{hitherto} occurred in steam navigation.

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It may open the number which are now running in an unguarded manner, to the imminent risks of life and property; but this should not be regretted if the voyages are rendered secure, even if the expenses of passages & transportation shall be increased.

Milk sickness, in the western States, by a Traveller.

A Correspondent of an Indiana paper, says, this sickness is prevalent at Logansport on the Wabash, some parts of Ohio and South of St Louis, and others of the southeastern States. A difference of opinion prevails as to the cause of it; but, says the writer, the general impression is, that it is occasioned by the yellow oxide or arsenic in the low ground and woodland, and particularly near the Wabash, and that same weed (yet unknown) imbibes the poison, and when eaten by cattle causes them to groan, stagger and die within a few hours. Milk and butter, when thus poisoned, if eaten by people ^{of moderate} ~~is~~ ^{causes} death; and, he says, he has seen many farms with comfortable buildings and improvements, entirely abandoned, and their owners fled to other quarters to avoid the dreadful evil. But, he adds, I have never seen any ^{section} ~~section~~ of country superior in soil to the land adjoining the Wabash, and this ^{sickness} is the only objection to it. I think it very doubtful whether the writer ^{in Indiana} ~~has~~ ^{has} given the true cause of the malady, of which he speaks. ~~Short~~

July

Glut scays it occurs most frequently in the autumn, about the period when the first severe frosts happen, when the cattle are driven by necessity to feed on secular vines, and herbage of the forests, that remain unhurt by the frost, and is supposed to be occasioned by the eating of some poisonous vegetable. See Sketch Book, No 7 - page 53, for his account of the man.

Thursday 26 Warm fair, cool and calm; a few thin cirro-stratus clouds in the western half of the horizon; a gentle southerly breeze before noon; and at noon nimbus clouds cover the sky, & a sprinkling of rain, which continues.

Yesterday commenced what our Almanacs term Dog-Days to extend to the 5th of September = 42 days. During this term according to the vulgar notion, the heat of the weather is governed by the influence of Sirius, or the Dog Star & a Canis ^{major}. This notion is about as well founded as that of the moon influence on the human body, when in certain signs of the ecliptic, which our calculations of Almanacs find necessary to continue, to insure the sale of them among the unlearned.

In ancient times the dog-days had some relation to the heliacal rising of Sirius, ~~and~~ Hesiod an ancient Greek Poet. ^{asserts} ~~says~~ "that the hottest season of the year ended about 50 days after the summer solstice; and ~~that~~ Sirius rose heli-

July

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cally at the commencement of that season, in Egypt and Greece. At a time when astrology reformed almost every thing to the influence of the stars, it was natural for those people to imagine that the heat season was the effect of that star's influence (^{vide} Wallace's New Treatise on the Globes &c. p. 233). In our almanacs little regard seems to be had to the summer solstice, or the heliacal rising of the Dog Star, and the dog-days have been assigned to different times, according to the whim of the astrologers.

In our almanacs, Wallace (in the work above cited) says "the dog-days begin on the 3^d of July, which is 12 days after the summer solstice, and end on the 11th of August, which is 51 days after the summer solstice; this continuance is therefore 39 days". But the present turn of our almanacs, varies from this. It is however of little importance at what time these dog-days commence or terminate; and the designation of the ~~time~~^{days} would be harmless, were it not for the false impression it creates, that the dog star has an influence on the weather during the hot season; leading the uninformed to account for natural operations by occult and mysterious causes, which true science would set aside. The Latin adage, vide et crede, is appropriate.

July.

Friday 27 Main fair; some rain last night, air calm. At 8 o'clock a southerly breeze and clear sky. Afternoon very clear sky and westerly breeze. Air rather warm.

Saturday 28 Main; sky overcast with clouds and fog. Clear at 8 o'clock, with southerly wind. Afternoon many cirro cumulus clouds; air hot. Wind veers to the west. Hot this afternoon especially hot; thermometer at the Port of Spain at 95. Dense cumulus clouds pass eastward and southward of the horizon.

Sunday 29 Main fair; wind ~~from the~~ ^{SW}; clouds cirro stratus; air warm; afternoon wind veers to west & blue fresh, wafting cooler air. Sun set, clear and calm. Notwithstanding the heat of the day, and variable wind there have been no indication of thunder showers; but from a cumulus cloud, seen in the east ^{late} in the afternoon moving off, distant thunder was heard; a shower may have occurred in that quarter. Thermo. 93 ~~at 8~~ ^{at 8} maximum.

Monday 30 Main, many stratus clouds are seen. Wind southerly; heat moderate. At 11 o'clock wind veers ~~to the~~ ^{from the} many cirro ~~stratus~~ ^{germyllus} clouds. Thermo. 90+. In the afternoon the west wind continued and generally a clear sky and air pretty warm. No appearance of showers. Sun set clear and much cooler.

July.

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The Wabash and Maumee Canal.

The following is from the Boston Courier July 23^d -

"The canal is to reach from Manhattan at the mouth of Maumee river, to Terre Haute on the Wabash, 310 miles; thence, by a cross cut, 24 miles to central canal, and down the southern section of that, 110 miles to Evansville on the Ohio river, in the southwestern part of Indiana, making a total distance of 444 miles. The summit level about 200 feet above Lake Erie, is at Fort Wayne. 110 miles of this canal, west of Fort Wayne, are ready for navigation. 104 miles eastward of Fort Wayne, to Manhattan, its termination, are under contract, partly made, and to be completed by act of 1. 1839". The projects of our New States, I fear, are greater than their means. For the present, the opening of the Wabash canal ought to satisfy Indiana: when this is completed the State will have a water communication with Albany, New York, Pittsburg, St Louis, the Missouri, upper Mississippi and New Orleans; the only land carriage being within the State. Within a few years the State will rank high as an agricultural region, and will furnish much produce for markets on the sea board, at the market prices at the ports where sold; which will differ from the value of eastern produce only by the value of the transportation.

July.

Thursday 31. Warm fair, clear and cool air, very agreeable to the feelings after the heat we have experienced. Not a breath of air stirring. The west wind which prevailed yesterday, seems to have brought a cool air: about 9 o'clock a westerly wind commenced. Afternoon, air clear, & appearance of smoke on the S.W. mountain and on the southern part of the horizon. Some low cirrus & stratus clouds & clear of smoke.

This day our dining table is furnished with green corn of full growth, from our garden, planted ~~about~~ the 14th of May. Its growth must have been rapid, for which we are indebted to the warm weather which has prevailed this season; and I think we may be sure of a fine crop of this important article. All other crops appear promising except that of potatoes, which ~~are~~ ^{are} very defective. Warm seasons are not favorable to the crop; the best in our latitude will be found on our high mountains, where the soil is good. The potato alluded to, is the Solanum tuberosum, common in the northern states. The sweet potato is the southern Stedus (convolvulus batatas) will not flourish here. During the cold summers we have experienced for a few years past ^{the} Solanum has been well but on our low intervals, & this was owing to the absence of heat.

August. 1838.

Wednesday 1st of August. Morning, the sky nearly covered with clouds, with a little fall of rain about sun rise. Sky soon clear; wind westerly; afternoon warm and cumulus clouds. Therm. 86°: Sun set clear. Wind brisk during most of the day & no appearance of a shower.

This morning, early, our people were roused from their slumbers by the brisk ringing of our village bells. Some not knowing the cause, ran to their doors expecting to hear the cry of fire! Not so! The news soon circulated of the, ~~fact~~ ^{fact} of the total emancipation of Slavery in the British West India Islands, on the 1st of August 1838. What a glorious event in the annals of Great Britain! That Nation, ^{under} ~~an~~ hereditary monarchy, has nobly stepped forward and emancipated half a million of their fellow beings, from the chains and lashes of their ^{oppressed} masters! An act which our Southern States, composed of true Republicans! hold to be incompatible ^{with} liberty, in accordance with ^{the sentiment of} ~~the~~ our Governor M. Pickens of South Carolina, who recently declared that Slavery was the cornerstone of republicanism! With the Latinists I say, Law Deus vult prevalere, præ clementia! - As a brood of the Imaginos

of knowledge, once the culmination of the conditions of the world, this event affords conclusive evidence, and I rejoice that I have lived to see it. Will our Southern brethren ~~study~~ ^{study} this lesson before it is too late? This emancipation, be it remembered, is coincident with the wishes and interests of the plantation in the West India Islands. What will our pro-Slavery men say to this?

Our excitement is to be delineated at our Church this evening, adapted to the occasion. ~~Are~~ ^{Is} there to be found among us, any who withhold an expression of joy on this occasion? If so, they must have emigrated in the midst of winter, from the ^{very} centre of Melville Islands, of Perry or Ross, been nursed in ice & huts, and their hearts never felt one glance of heat, one tender emotion, one heavenly exultation. With such, none but the cold blooded animals would claim affinity: and it is ardently hoped that but a few of this description are found among us.

Thursday 2 Warm overspread with broken clouds a N.W. wind, heat moderate. Clouds cleared off before noon and cirro stratus continue in detached masses. Afternoon & evening much more warm. Therm. about 82.

Coronation of the Queen of England.

For a New-York paper we have a full detail of the coronation of Victoria, a female of 19 years, who is now placed at the head of the British nation. The ceremonies took place in Westminster Abbey on the 28th of June last, and excited great attention in the City of London, and many foreigners of note were present, among whom was Marshal Soult of France, the able antagonist of Lord Wellington in the Spanish Campaigns. The presence of these two officers, on the most friendly terms, was highly gratifying to the people.

The procession through the Streets of London, and the ceremonies at the Abbey were brilliant and imposing, ~~and~~ little confusion was seen throughout the day, and much loyalty was evinced by the numerous body of ~~people~~ ^{as} ~~semblage~~.

To a plain republican, many of the ceremonies must have appeared as trifling and unimportant; and indeed under our System of Government they ~~are~~ ^{would be} useless.

Perhaps, however, in a monarchy they are not without utility. They may throw about the crown a sort of sanctity and reverence, tending to keep the people loyal by erecting a ~~pride~~ ^{pride} of their crowned head. ~~Some of the signs~~ ^{is a profusion of signs} "Long Live Victoria", with

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with regard to the propriety of intrusting women with the executive government, there is a difference of opinion. But in this country it is generally held that it is imprudent. Admitting their mental powers to be equal to those of men yet their education, their habits even their ^{tender} sympathies are of a kind which seems to unfit them for such ^{political} employment. And though there may have been instances in which their administrations have been propitious to the nations over which they have been placed; yet in a majority of instances, I believe, it has proved the reverse.

Mrs. Jenkinson who wrote memoirs of celebrated Female Sovereigns, on examining this question says: "on the whole it seems indisputable that the experiments hitherto made in the way of female government have been generally unfortunate; since that women called to empire have been, in most cases, conspicuously unhappy or criminal. So that, were we to judge by the past, it might be decided at once, that the power which belongs to us, as a sex is not properly or naturally that of the sceptre or the sword." The people of Great Britain ^{however} seem to be of a different opinion; they adhere strictly to their old system of hereditary descent, and if they are content with a female government they have the right to ~~support~~ ^{support} it. We would

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we deny them the right, were they to ~~extend~~ ^{and} involve ~~franchise~~ ^{and} ~~within~~ ^{within} their aristocracy, and extend the ~~right~~ ^{franchise} to all the females of the nation; a system, as it appears to us, in strict conformity with that of placing females at the head of their government. And if they find the administration of their present Queen propitious to the nation, with them we exclaim Long live Victoria!

Tuesday 3 Main fair, calm and cool. Northerly wind soon succeeded. Afternoon very clear and W. breeze came pretty warm.

The surface of the ground is now becoming clay and the roads dusty. Our farmers gathering wheat crops from their old lands, some of which are good, though in some instances the heavy a little shrinks. Forty or 50 ^{years} ago crops of wheat, on old lands, were seldom raised, since the crop of Rye was considered as very doubtful on our intermediate lands (Why this variation?)

The most productive wheat lands, are found in our villages hamlets; there are never flawed by the frosts, and have less silty in ^{their} composition than the meadows. Perhaps the application of clay would render them better for both wheat and rye; and lime no doubt would be good for both.

Saturday 4. - Clear fair - southerly winds; afternoon very
 W. air clear and warm. Sun set clear and calm.
 The winds seem to rise every fall with the season.
 The weather for a few days has been pleasant, and the heat
 generally moderated, from the appearance of the crops a
 stranger would pronounce our country fine; but we
 are to tarry with us until the middle of winter he would
 alter his opinion, and be apt to find so cold
 a season in the latitude of $42^{\circ} - 32^{\circ} N.$ This is the principal
 objection to an section of country, and must force us
 to agriculture less profitable than in those where the
 winters are less severe, and of shorter duration.

General Washington in a letter to Sir John Sinclair
 speaking of New England, says "The climate especially to the
 eastward of the Hudson, is cold; the winter long, consum-
 ing a great part of the summer's labor in support of the
 stacks during the winter. A mildew or blight prevents
 them from raising wheat adequate to their own con-
 sumption, consequently grains they export little or none
 fish being their staple".

Of the country further south (or middle States) he says,
 "The western parts of Maryland and of Virginia, quite
 to the line of North Carolina, above the mountains, and

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more especially above the Blue mountains, are similar to those of Pennsylvania, between the Susquehanna and Potomac Rivers, in soil, climate and productions; and in my opinion will be considered, if not so already, as the garden of America; far more so, as they lie between the two extremes of heat and cold, partaking in a degree of the advantages of both, without feeling much the inconveniences of either; and with truth it may be said, they are among the most fertile lands in America, east of the Appalachian mountains.

"The uplands of North and South Carolina and Georgia", he adds, "are not dissimilar in soil, but as they ~~they~~ approach the lower latitudes, are less congenial to wheat, and are supposed to be proportionally ^{more} unwholesome."

Another objection to New England, which the general has noticed, is the vast consumption of fuel during our winter seasons, and its want of mineral coal. True it is, but wood-fuel may be obtained in some parts, at a moderate price; but this will not long continue to be the case; for though, by due care and industry this article may be cultivated to considerable extent, yet, as in all other countries, it will at length become scarce, and barely

August.

sufficient for building timber, even where edifices are erected of stone or brick. In countries where coal abounds this great inconvenience is not felt. In selecting a country for a residence ~~there~~, it is important then, to regard its capability of furnishing a permanent supply of fuel, as well as its climate in regard to heat. In a cold region where a sufficient quantity of fuel cannot be obtained, the poorer classes of people are miserably situated; and if a due quantity of coal is not hereafter found in New-England, the inhabitants at large, will be far from ~~an~~ eligible situation. Coal is found in some of the middle & northern States in abundance; but the cost of transportation to the northern parts of the northern States, must render it too expensive for ordinary families and common labours. In warm countries where little fuel is required, the growth of the forests may keep pace with their consumption, if not exceed it; in which case there will be no want of ligneous fuel, unless from culpable waste.

The formation and distribution of Coal through various parts of the globe, and particularly where most wanted, is one of those demonstrations of the benevolence of nature, which we see in others, in whatever direction we turn our eyes, and

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proves irresistibly that an intelligent power must be the motor, ~~which~~^{why} is everywhere, and at all times, adapting his works to the comfort and convenience of man.

Sunday 5. More fair with thin scattered clouds & smoky atmosphere. Wind southerly - air moderately warm: afternoon many cirro stratus clouds and hot: at 3 1/2 past noon, a gentle shower from the east - no thunder. Clouds remain over the sky. 2^d rain ^{seen} (small); some distant thunder.

Monday 6. Last night a beautiful rain, and over ~~the~~ ^{the} road, which had become dust & gravel, has standing water on its surface. More fair: clouds breaking away; wind south & warm. Afternoon small shower, & several past 8 1/2, ^{of} giving distant thunder.

Having been requested by the Committee charged with the erection of the Lottinop monument at Bloody Brook, to prepare an Inscription to be placed upon it, I have looked over the authors who have detailed the ambuscade, and find they disagree respecting the number of men with Lottinop, as well ^{that of} as the slain.

Hubbard states Lottinop's force at about 80
To which were ten men with the carts, as given
by others —————

Total 90

out of the number 7 are escaped, say ———— killed 90, including
terminals or chimneys: agreeing with Hubbard.

2^d. Account as given in Drake's Book of the Indians,
compiled from various sources; Whole force — 88
This number includes 18 trainees belonging to
Deerpole, who it would appear, were at Haulley } — 8
and marched with the detachment, ^{Deerpole} men escaped
killed — 80

3^d. In a note at the end of Gov. Everett's Bloody
Brook sketches, we have the names of the slain
belonging to Lottinop's company, amounting to — 59
including the Capt: To which add the trainees — 18
gives the number who fell — 77
Add the men who escaped — 8
Gives the whole force under Lottinop, — 85

I have taken this last statement, as probably, the most
correct. In Mosley's subsequent action, Hubbard says
"not above 2 men were killed"; then added to yg, yg
yg slain on the ground the same day, agreeing with the
2^d account, less one.

Innap's letter says "above 60 persons were killed
in one dreadful grave". See in History of the war. Probably
there was another grave; and thus I have been in-
formed, from an elderly man, who pointed out the grave
found in front of Stephen Whitney's house. The

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The following is a copy of the inscription, as beveled to the sculptor, Mr. Woods.

On this Occasion Capt. Thomas Lottrop came eighty four men under his command, including eighteen teamsters from Denfield, conveying stores from ^{that} town to Hadley, were ambuscaded by about 400 Indians, and the Captain and seventy six men slain, - September 18th 1645 (old style).

The soldiers who fell were described by a contemporary Historian, as "a choice company of young men, the very flower of the County of Essex, none of whom were ashamed to speak with the enemy in the gate."

"And Sanguinetta tells you when the deed
"Made the earth wet, and turned the unwilling waters red."

This monument erected August 1838.

On the ~~west~~ ^{south} side of the monument the following is placed. The grave of the slain is marked by a stone slab. W. rods southward of this monument.

The poetry is from Lord Byron, and Sanguinetta from the Italian, signifying a little bloody stream, or bloody brook, is very apposite. The Inscription would have been more full had there been room on one face of the monument.

August

Previous to the rains yesterday and last night, the ground had become dry, ~~and~~ Indian Corn in sandy land, had suffered, and the crop of Potatoes presented an unfavorable appearance. By referring to my journal of the weather it appears that we have had no long drought; but the weather has been generally hot and westerly winds have prevailed. The dryness of the ground then must be owing to these two circumstances. Evaporation from the surface of the earth is very much accelerated by a dry wind sweeping over it; in a hot day, though the evaporation may be considerable, yet it is much less than when a wind prevails; and the difference in the two cases, is much greater than has been supposed.

The unhealthy appearance of the potato crop must proceed from some disease in the plant, or from the heat of the weather, and probably from the latter. I noticed this appearance before the dry weather commenced, and attributed it to the heat of the ~~spring~~ season. Should the crop turn out well on the mountains and highland towns, my theory will be supported.

That is, that the Solanum tuberosum requires a temperature lower than is usually found in our valleys - to bring it to perfection.

Hume

August

75

Place where the land ^{is fertile} on the high hills and mountains in our Latitude, we find the best potatoes; those from Hoosac Mountain are of the best quality; owing no doubt to its elevation, ~~and~~ ^{there} of course the air is of a lower temperature than the valleys.

Tuesday 7. Warm, sky covered with fog. Sun out at 8 o'clock. Wind southerly, but moderate. Our River is found, this morning, to have taken a rise, from which I infer there must have been showers to the west and N.W. yesterday; several were sent papers, north and South. After such a series of hot and arid days as we have had since the 9th of June, it is refreshing to inspire the moist air, produced by the rains of the two preceding days. Yesterday, while the sky was covered, excepting about the middle of the afternoon, when the mercury was at 84, the air was exhibiting once invigorating. One fact in connexion with the hot weather we have experienced, may be noted. We have had but a little thunder and lightning. By some means there has been an equilibrium of the electric matter in the atmosphere, and between that and the earth. Was this caused by an equal diffusion of aqueous vapour in the atmosphere, which prevented a coagulation of

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the electric matter in any fluid? Or has the extensive spread of the numerous clouds, driving our showers, which has uniformly been the case, produced this effect? In no instance have I noticed a change in the mass of extensive cumulus clouds at the time our showers have occurred; they have exhibited the aspect of wide spread cirro-stratus collections.

In former times, most of our showers came from the N.W. and they were seen to rise in dense cumulus clouds in that quarter, and ~~then~~ were often seen far hours before they extended, and rain commenced. Of late, most of our showers come from the west, and sometimes of the stratus form. Why this variation? Shall we attribute it to the clearing of the Country of its woods? We can conceive no other cause; and yet it is difficult thus to explain it.

In the forenoon, of this day, the wind changed to the N.W. and was brisk, and ^{most of} the day continued fair and warm. At Sun set cirro stratus clouds in the west. No indications of a shower during the day, as I predicted, after the west wind commenced.

August

78

Wednesday 8. Warm fair and calm - air ~~very~~ clear, and wind, if any, from the east, and rather hot. This tranquil state of the air continued throughout the day and scarcely a cloud was seen.

Thursday 9. Warm foggy, calm. Cloudy afternoon with appearance of rain. The latter part of the day was rainy and somewhat foggy, extended with southerly winds - air moderately warm.

Friday 10. Rain last night and broken clouds this morning with northerly. Afternoon fair & many cirrocumulus clouds & partly warm.

A letter from Charles C. Boutelle informs me that he returned from his survey of Edgemoor Bluffs on the 27th ult. and was employed at the office in the State House Boston, in making his drawings, which will be shown to the Governor as a specimen. Some interesting historical matters connected with the surveys he has made, he says, he shall soon communicate, as well as some papers containing a new System of Geographical Surveying, in which the writer (Hall J. Kelley of Charleston) labors very hard to expose his ignorance. He states that he had been called upon to make a survey in Livingston, got 3 dollars for day & expenses allowed.

August

Saturday 11. more cloudy - since sunset moderate rain in the forenoon; afternoon rain with lightning and thunder & sky covered with dark clouds.

With a view of obtaining ^{Braddock's Defeat} a more accurate knowledge of Washington's early campaigns, I am giving a reference to the 2^d Vol. of Sparks' Washington Letters, published in 1834, and my particular attention is led to the expedition and defeat of Gen. Braddock, on the Rio de la North bank of the Monongahela, on the 9th of July 1755. From Washington's letters written during the expedition, and the account given in the Appendix to the volume, aided by ~~the~~^{our} accompanying map and plan, a pretty correct ~~view~~^{knowledge} of the battle may be obtained.

The Army of about 2200 men, one half regular troops, (the 44th and 48th regiments) with a suitable train of artillery left Will's creek or fort Cumberland, on the Potomac, on the 8th or 9th of June, attended by a large number of baggage wagons. Excepting the road which had been constructed ^{by} the small force under Col. Washington the ~~entire~~^{practicable} way, ~~it~~^{it} was to be cut out ~~entire~~^{the whole} ~~practicable~~ ^{practicable} for carriages, for most of distance estimated at 115 miles (the whole)

At Laurel Hill about 800 men were halted ~~and~~ ^{by} ~~the~~ ^{yellow} under Col. Dunbar by slow marches, while Braddock with

Braddock's Defeat.
July 9 - 1755.

Shuttl of Lane Overachers
Beelle July 9 - 1755.

Becher page 170.
 & exhibiting the position
 of the troops & that of the
 enemy, at the commence-
 ment of the attack.
 See page 78.

Level ground

Alibonchale

March 15th 1861

See page 18.

11/11/18
Friedrich via

1/2 mile to the foot of hill
from River

Moire
Lodrum
900

mill

Lyngby and
(300)-Volume



2 August

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1400 should proceed more rapidly towards Fort Duquesne
near Pittsburgh occupied by the French. On the march the
Army crossed the Youghiogany to ^{the} south side, and soon af-
ter passing Laurel Hill, ^{re-crossed} again to the north side, and proceeding
down the river, some distance north, arrived at ~~the~~ ^{its} junction
of ~~the river~~ with the Monongahela about 15 miles above Fort
Duquesne on the 8th of July. ~~At~~ ^{Place} this junction the ~~Army~~ ^{Monongahela} pre-
sented a difficult pass over Twitts creek, entering from the
right and to avoid it, the Army passed over to the ^{west} south
side ^{of the river}, where was a good route near its banks. At this place
Col. Washington, who acted as a volunteer aid to Genl Broadbent,
joined the advance corps, from the Camp of Dunbar, where
he had been laid sick of a fever, though still in a feeble
state. The troops at this time were in the highest spirits
and firm in the conviction, that they should in a short
time victoriously enter the walls of Fort Duquesne.

Having ~~passed~~ ^{crossed} the river early in the morning of the 9th
the Army proceeded down the south bank in the most
perfect order, of which Washington subsequently gave the
following description "The most beautiful spectacle I have
ever beheld was the display of the British troops on this event-
ful morning. Every man was neatly dressed in full uniform

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The soldiers were arranged in columns and marched in exact order, the sun glamed from their burnished arms, the river flowed tranquilly on their right, and the deep forest overshadowed them with solemn grandeur on their left. Officers and men were equally inspired with cheering hopes and confident anticipations!"

About noon they arrived at the second place of crossing, ten miles from Fort Duquesne. They halted but a short time, and then began to ford the River and rejoin its northern banks. As soon as they had crossed they came upon a level plain, elevated but a few feet above the surface of the river, and extending northward nearly half a mile from its margin. There commenced a gradual ascent at an angle of about three degrees, which terminated in hills of a considerable height at no great distance beyond. The road from the fording-place to Fort Duquesne led across the plain and up this ascent, and thence proceeded through an uneven country, at that time covered with wood. (See the sketch ~~at the end of the map~~ ^{at the end of the map}.)

Three hundred men under Col. Gage ^{came} made the advance party, which was immediately followed by another of 200. Next came the General with the columns of Artillery ^{The}

And

the main body of the army, and the baggage. At 1 o'clock⁵¹ the whole had crossed the river, and almost at this moment a sharp firing was heard upon the advanced parties, who were now ascending the hill and had got forward about 100 yards from the termination of the plain. A heavy discharge of musketry was poured in upon them, ^{front} which was the first intelligence they had of the proximity of the enemy, and this was suddenly followed by another on the right flank. They ~~were~~^{then} were filled with the greatest consternation, as no enemy were in sight, and the firing seemed to proceed from an invisible foe. They fired in their turn, however, but quite at random and obviously without effect, as the enemy kept up a discharge in quick and continued succession.

General Bueloch immediately advanced with the main body, to the relief of the van parties, but before he could reach the spot they occupied, they gave way and fell back upon the artillery and the columns he brought up, causing some confusion and striking the whole mass with such a panic, that no order could afterwards be restored. The officer behaved with the utmost courage, and used every effort to rally the men and bring them to order, but all in vain. In this state they

August

continued nearly three hours, we doted to get them in confused
 backs, firing irregularly, shooting down their own officers
 and men, and doing us perceptible harm to the enemy. The
 Virginia provincials were the only troops, who seemed to
 retain their senses, and they behaved with a bravery and
 resolution worthy of a better fate. They adopted the Indian
 mode, and fought each man for himself behind a tree.
 But the General endeavored to form his men into platoons
 and columns, as if they were manœuvring on the plains
 of Flanders. Meantime the French & Indians, concealed in
 ravines which they occupied and behind trees, kept up a
 deadly and unceasing fire of musketry, singling out their
 objects, taking deliberate aim, and producing a carnage
 almost unparalleled in the annals of modern warfare.
 More than half of the whole army, which had crossed the
 river in so prompt an evocry only three hours before, were
 killed or wounded, the General himself ~~was~~ received a
 mortal wound, and many of his best officers have fallen
 by his side. The ^{says Col. Borne (Comde de Cognac)} men were so extremely deaf to the ex-
 hortation of the officers that they fired away in the most
 irregular manner all their ammunition, and ran off, leaving
 to the enemy the cartridges, munition, provision and baggage.

Anglo

In a letter to Governor Denwickie, Col. Warington ^{stated} ~~and~~ 83
that the cowardly ~~conduct~~ behavior of the regular troops (so
called) exposed those, who were inclined to do their duty,
to almost certain death; and at length, in spite of every
effort to the contrary, they broke and ran as sheep be-
fore hounds, leaving the cartridges, ammunition, provisions
baggage, and in short every thing, a prey to the enemy,
under whom we endeavored to rally them, in hopes of regaining
the ground, and what they had left upon it, it was
with as little success as if we had attempted to stop the
wild bears of the mountains, or the rivulets with our feet.
The retreat was continued in a confused manner to Girt's
plantation about 6 miles short of Dunbars camp, and
some of the men did not stop until they reached that
camp.

Gen. Braddock had five horses shot under him, and received
a wound through his right arm into his lungs, of which
he died the 13th instant. ^{at the great moment} Serjeant Shirley was shot through
the head. Capt. Morris ^{was} wounded. Col. Warington had two
horses shot under him, and his clothes injured with four
balls. Col. Sir Peter Halket was killed upon the spot. Col.
Burton and Sir John St. Clair were wounded. In addition to
these

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841 these, the other field officers wounded ~~were~~ were
Lt. Col. Gay, Col. Bane, Major Sparks and Brigade Major
Hathot. Ten Capt. were killed and five wounded;
15 Lieuts. killed & 22 wounded; the whole number of officers
in the engagement was 86, of whom 26 were killed, and 37 wound-
ed. The killed and wounded of the privates amounted to 484,
(714) these at least one half were supposed to be killed. Their bodies
were left on the field of action, some stripped & scalped by
the Indians. All the clothing, ammunition, provisions and
baggage, every thing in the train of the army, fell into the
hands of the enemy and were given up to be pillaged by
the savages. Genl. Braddock's papers were also taken, &
the same fate befell the papers of Col. Washington.

The French and Indian force is variously estimated &
cannot be determined with certainty; from 800 to 900 is
the probable number; some ~~say~~ ^{with this} and to have been com-
manded by ^{Col. A.} M. de Beaujeu who was killed, and succeeded
by M. Dumas. See appendix to 2. Vol. Sparks's Washington Letters.
Remarks. This defeat was of a most singular character,
and perhaps its parallel cannot be found in America.
Washington, in a letter to a friend says, "we have been beaten
and shamefully beaten, by a handful of men who only

intended to ^{surprise} molest and disturb our march. Victory was
this smallest expectation. The fact is the defeat was
owing to a complete panic on the part of the regular troops,
which might have extended to the provincials, though
a portion from Virginia fought with great bravery,
and maintained their ground until nearly the whole
were killed; and many, it is said, by the confused fire
of the panic struck, regulars: and the problem to be
solved is, what produced this panic? & looked for in
regular troops?

Most of the historians who have detailed this battle
attribute the extraordinary defeat to the haughtiness and
obstancy of Gen. Braddock, in rejecting the prudent advice
~~offered~~ ^{by} his officers, and his confidence in the efficacy of cover
alone in the field of battle. But there were other cir-
cumstances, as appears to me, which should be considered.
1. The two regiments which the Gen. brought with him
from Ireland consisting of 500 men each, ~~and they~~ had
been disciplined to all the tactics and ^{evolutions} ~~manoeuvres~~ of the sea
coast, ~~and~~ ^{clinging to the} the land shows of war; but it probably true
that a great proportion of the men had seen ^{little or no} actual ser-
vice in presence of an enemy; and with the manner

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requisition ground ~~that~~ covered with woods, they
 were unacquainted. At that time the discipline of troops
 in Europe was heavy and slow, and much confined to ~~the~~
^{what men returned the} ~~parade~~ of the parade; and the service of light in
 antry and other ~~troops~~ ^{troops} was not ^{usually} introduced into
 their armies. Braddock, it is said, was a rigid
 disciplinarian and well versed in all the ceremonies
 of the parade, in which his troops had been care-
 fully taught; but, as ^a military writer remarks, "troops
 may be taught all this, and by attaching themselves
 too much to the show of war, be totally unfit for
 real service. They may, be called, be perfect masters
 of the manual exercise and firing together in platoons,
 yet not know how to fight". This seems to have been
 the case with Braddock's regulars. His officers were
 not lacking in bravery, and in the action they
 stood their ground with great resolution; but their
 men deserted them in spite of all their exertions.
 The provincial troops, though unacquainted with the
 mechanical routine of the parade, possessed the courage of
 soldiers and fought, in many instances, with effect, from

which

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~~the~~ trees which covered the ground; but it is likely that ^{or} after seeing the panic and disorder of the regulars, they soon took of battle.

2^d. The ground on which the enemy were found was peculiarly favorable for ^{an ambush} ~~them~~. The plain, a level ground, as has been stated, extended about half a mile northward from the place where the army passed the manangabula, then rose gradually for 30 or 40 rods, covered with woods and high grass. on each side of the path, along which Gage's column partly proceeded, at the distance of 20 or 30 rods, were ~~the~~ narrow ravines, converging towards the north, and retreating back ~~to the~~ south, to the plain adjoining the river. Within these ravines the enemy were ~~secretly~~ posted, excepting a party ^{in front} in the woods further north. Gage's column had ~~just~~ ^{reached} the ground nearly opposite to the head of the ravines, when it received the first fire from the enemy on the north, and immediately from those in the ravine on the right. This was the first notice of the proximity of the enemy. The suddenness of the attack and the horrid yell of ^{the} Indians from the woods on three sides, threw the column into confusion and ^{soon} compelled it to retreat. ~~in confusion~~ Another party of 200 ~~men~~ ^{of Macleod's troops} were at this time rising the hill and being

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cut through on the flanks ^{was soon} in as much confusion as the rear; and when the General arrived with the main body, ^{that} also gave way, as has been described, ^{the whole} and returned across the river, and thence to Dunbars camp. The enemy made no pursuit beyond the river; but returned to the plunder ~~found~~ on the field, and to scalping of the dead and wounded.

3^d. The great error of the General was, in the ineffectual manner in which he advanced. On the whole route from Fort Cumberland, it appears, he ~~advanced~~ ^{proceeded} in one column, with ^{only} a van and rear guard, but without extended flanks, and he was ^{unhappy} fortunate in not meeting with an ambuscade before he reached the fatal spot where he was defeated. As he approached the French fort, he should have multiplied his precautions. Had the van party under Gage ascended the rising ground at the extremity of the plain beyond the last ford of the river, in several ^{estimated} ~~small~~ columns of files, the enemy posted in the ravines, would have been discovered in season, to have enabled the General to choose his mode of attack; and by detaching strong parties ^{by uniting them closely} to the right and left, have easily driven the enemy from their position in the ravines.

But

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But by continuing his incautious order of march, no knowledge of the ^{reality} ~~shape~~ of the ^{on the right the left} ground, could possibly be ascertained, and ~~he~~ ^{generally} ~~he~~ ^{he} remained totally ignorant of it during the action, as well as of the ~~strength~~ ^{strength} of the enemy.

Under all the circumstances of the case, the panic which seized on the regular troops, on the first attack, is not the most wonderful. They were wholly unacquainted with ^{maneuvering} fighting in the woods; the fatal fire from the ^{trunks} ~~success~~ came unknown, attended with the ^{alarming} ~~strange~~ yells of the savages, for the first time heard ^{by the troops,} ~~by the troops, were appalling even to those habituated to such scenes; and the juvenile pusillanimity of the private ⁱⁿ ~~in~~ ^{his troops} ~~which~~ ^{which} ~~they~~ ^{which} ~~had~~ ^{had} ~~been~~ ^{been} ~~used~~ ^{trained} cut home, afforded them no security or advantage; and the fear of the enemy overcame that of their officers.~~

Perils from less appalling circumstances have been witnessed. Marshal Saxe relates one which occurred at the battle of Friedlingen, ~~which~~ ^{which} was related to him by Marshal Villars. viz. After the French infantry had ~~been~~ repulsed the Imperialists with unparalleled fortitude, totally routed and pursued them through a wood into a plain which lay on the other side, some one upon the appearance of two squadrons of horse (whether friends or foes was not known), cried out. Run cut off!

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91

Sunday 12 Last night a considerable fall of rain - more fair - wind NW. Same in the afternoon & evening.

Monday 13. More fair - wind SW. Afternoon the wind veered to NW. & continued fair, with thin serious clouds. Mercury 80°

To the account of Braddock's Defeat given in the Saturday last, the following ^{from} Mr Spruells. (a prisoner), formerly in the councils of the war department, at Paris, should be added. The numbers engaged on the part of the French were as follows: ^{as given by two accounts} The largest 250 French and Canadians and 640 Indians; and the smallest 233 French and Canadians and 600 Indians. If we take a medium it will make the whole number set out by Capt M. de Beaujeu at least 850. An imperfect account makes the ~~lost~~ killed and wounded ^{thus} killed, 3 officers & 4 wounded; about 30 soldiers and Indians killed, and as many wounded. Besides the commander, there were two Captains (Dumas and Liguery), four Lieutenants, six Ensigns & two Cadets. The detachment marched from the French fort early in the morning of the action, and took their position in the ravines, about the time the English were preparing to cross the river. Thus it appears that 850 of the enemy were taking a position for an attack, within half a mile of Braddock's ~~and route~~ and he was surprised of their proximity. A cautious officer would

have avoided this error. "A good General, since Corneli, may be beaten, but he can never be surprised."

In later times our armies have traversed the woods, in all directions, without disaster: within, the expectations of Sullivan, Wayne, Harrison and others. The defeat of Gen. St. Clair, in the State of Ohio in 1798, is by some supposed to be ^{unexceptionable} similar to Braddock's. This is by ^{no} means correct. St. Clair's army was ^{indiscriminately} encamped ~~but~~ overpowered by superior numbers; and the greatest portion of his troops, ^{some} indiscipline withered, part of whom had deserted his camp the day previous to the action. In the loss of officers and men, baggage and artillery, the two actions were not dissimilar. But it is believed there was no want of vigilance on the part of the commander, nor any panic among the regular troops. The victory it must be confessed was owing to the obstinate ~~use~~ and persevering bravery of the Indians, who, aside from their barbarous treatment of the wounded and prisoners, could not but commend the applause of civilized men ^{for the brave} ~~in~~ the defence of their Country.

The defeat of Braddock's army was as surprising as it was extraordinary. When the army assembled at Fort Cumberland, consisting ~~of~~ as it was supposed, of a large proportion

of the best disciplined troops, under a skillful General
 and able subordinate officers, ^{only} though the march through
 a wild country, infested with hostile Indians, was con-
 sidered arduous, no one conceived it possible that
^{the enemy} ~~it~~ could be defeated by any force the French could
 bring against it. The event was like the shock of an
 earthquake to the Province, and left the frontiers
 exposed to the incursions and depredations of the enemy.
 In a letter from Col. Washington, written ^{to a friend} soon after
 the action, he says "we but a few months before,
 believed our numbers almost equal to the Canadi-
 -an force. I join with you in believing, that when
 the story comes to be related in future annals, it
 will meet with unblinded and indignation, for had
 I not been witness to the fact on that fatal day,
 I should scarcely have given credit to it even now"
 But unfortunate as it was, an favorable circumstance
 resulted from it. An officer whose military genius had
 already begun to dawn, was brought fully into pub-
 lic view. Here Col. Washington commenced a ^{career} ~~course~~
 of study which was consummated by his ^{most} wonderful
 services in our revolution, and the establishment of
 our federal Government. His wonderful escape from
 the

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94 the decidedly fine of the enemy in the bloody battle,
has been attributed to the interference of a special
Providence. Early in the action two aids of the
General had been disabled by wounds, and Wash-
ington, the only remaining one, was left to transmit
His ^{General's} orders to the various parts of the army. In this
crucious duty he ^{was} seen galloping in all directions
in the midst of the murderous fire, his clothes per-
forated with bullets and ^{sometimes} his horse shot under him,
delivering the General's orders to the officers of the corps
engaged, and exerting himself to rally and reform
the panic struck troops, his ^{emphatic} words eyeing him &
every moment expecting to see him fall; yet he es-
caped without a wound, and was the only officer
on horseback who was not killed or wounded.

The story of the Indian chief, related fifteen years
after the battle, of his repeated shots ^{which} cut the Warhington
during the struggle, as well as that of his young warrior,
is well known. It was related by the Chief to
Dr. Craik, who was in the battle, and in presence of
Washington. It is generally said that the Indians were
armed with ~~the~~ Rifles, but Indians, at that time the common
hunting musket was their ^{only firearm} ~~principal weapon~~. The rifle ^{in use} was then

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95

Thursday 14 - man-gau - wind easterly -; the same
in the afternoon, with breeze from south - Sun
far and calm.

Attending an examination of the scholars at our
Academy in the afternoon, one of the students (Miss
Phila Russell who is attending to the French language) presented
a translation from a French author, of an account of Gen
Braddocks defeat, from which it appears that while
the English were preparing to pass the monongahela, at
what has since been called Braddocks ford, he perceived up
on the opposite shore, some Indians who seemed to defy
the English by their insulting gestures, and who retired
in proportion as the enemy advanced.

Braddock gave orders to pursue them, Col. Washington who
knew in what manner the French aided by the In-
dians directed their attacks, saw all the danger that
would befall the troops unless instructed the General to
wait, at least, that the Virginia scouts might examine the
forest.

Braddock declined this wise counsel and began to ef-
fect a passage, but they had not reached the shore
when the yell of a hidden enemy burst upon
the ears of those who had so imprudently conducted

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99

Wednesday 15. main fair - wind south; the nights
were becoming more cool. Afternoon sky overcast
with thin clouds. At sunset clouds thick indicating rain.

County Convention.

This convention, consisting of men from most of the towns
in the County of Franklin, assembled at Greenfield this
day, in compliance with public notice, to express their
sentiments on the late Licence Law, and to take measures
for its repeal at the next sitting of the Legislature.

The convention was large and seemed to consist of respect-
able members. Committees were chosen ^{for} each town
to give in the choice of representatives who ^{would} oppose to
the law; and resolutions ^{were} passed, as I am informed.

The ~~extravagant~~ use of ardent spirits as drinks, and
the drunkenness, occasioned by it is evidently a great evil
in this, as well as some other countries. To check ~~one~~
cause the evil, the friends of order and well regulated
society in this country, have for several years been making
very laudable exertions by forming what are called tem-
perance societies, and by moral suasion, ^{they} have done much
to effect this object. But, led on by a hasty zeal in
the

to a physician, to prove that it is necessary or useful for him, while he is incompetent to judge of its effect upon him^{self} as the physician? This would be absurd, & derogating, and an abuse of the common sense of honest men.

The law, to be consistent, should prohibit the sale of undistilled spirits in any quantity as a beverage, and ^{then it} would be equal in its operation on all classes of men. But it is very questionable whether the Legislature of a State, has power to do this, so long as Congress allows the importation of spirits into the States.

In regard to the expediency or inexpediency of the law, much may, and has been, said; but I am convinced that under all the circumstances of the case, the law falls under the latter head; and that the temperance cause will be much injured by it.

It will produce a reaction, and opposition to temperance, which would not have been found, ~~had~~ ^{used} the means, ~~been~~ ^{been} confined to moral suasion, which was producing a wonderful effect.

The chief cause of the excessive use of undistilled spirits, is from ^{the} indulgence of the young, at a time ^{when} no other ^{structure}

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Stimulus is required than good food and simple drinks. Let them abstain from ~~them~~^{spirits} until ripened age, and they will seldom, on never, feel an appetite, which is alone created by their ^{improper} use of them. If in advanced age, spirits are moderately used, by those who have never created an appetite for them, while young, they will seldom be ~~drawn~~^{drawn} to use; and when the nerves are becoming rigid, ~~and~~ the vital powers inactive, and the body "wearing away, to the level of the lead", a due degree of ardent stimulus may be beneficial; though this useful effect, will be lost on those who have freely indulged in them in their youthful days. To the notion that pure wine, cider, and mild beers, are injurious to health, or morals, I am no convert: on the contrary, I think if drank in moderate quantities, they are useful to the laboring man at all times, but less so, the young for whom good food is the best stimulus.

The temperance cause has my best wishes for its success; but let it be aided forward by prudent and mild means, and no force used but public opinion, duly expressed and gently ~~imposed~~ applied.

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Thursday 16. Cloudy morn, with moderate rain, and southerly wind - air cool. Rain continued through the day. Clear & sunny in the evening.

Friday 17. Warm fine & very clear; - wind west & S.W. air moderately warm. Heavy clouds appearing in the west about noon threatening a shower, but they soon past over and the afternoon was clear with a brisk wind.

Saturday 18. Warm fair; wind south, but soon veered to the east. Cirro-cumulus and cirro-stratus clouds numerous, and the air cool, mercury about 70.

In the afternoon a few drops of rain from a slight shower which past south of us.

I visited Bloddy Brook to examine the Lotheron monument the erection of which was completed yesterday. Nothing now remains to ~~complete~~ ^{finish} the rock, but raising ^{of the} ~~the~~ ^{contiguous} ground once meeting the fence about it. Its appearance strikes the ^{eye} ~~eye~~ ^{exceedingly} ~~much~~ and I think will meet the expectations of the public. It is hoped that similar marks of respect for our fallen heroes, will be seen on other battlefields in this Commonwealth, to preserve them from oblivion into which they are falling.

August,

On conferring with several of the members of the Building Committee, it was thought proper to invite a general meeting of the inhabitants of the town within the old limits of Deerfield, on ~~the~~ Wednesday the 29th inst. at Bloomsbury Brook where perhaps it is expected will be made, adapted to the occasion, by gentlemen who feel an interest in the erection of the monument, at which time it is intended the expenditures of the monument shall be completed.

On this pleasing occasion, if no gentleman touches upon similar ^{Patriotic} sentiments, I may offer the following.

Assemble as we are to witness the completion of the monument projected three years ago, as a memorial of Capt Lotthrop and the brave men who fell with him by the hands of Philip Indians and his allies, permit me to offer my hearty congratulations on its successful consummation.

In the prosecution of the proposed plan we met with discouraging embarrassments; among which was the selfishness of some of the people.

in this quarter of the Country, ~~involving~~ from whom liberal aid was, perhaps too readily anticipated, in defraying the expenses of the monument.

But we have at length ^{nearly} overcome all difficulties, and now behold an appropriate and handsome memorial on the bloody ground which has so long excited the enquiries of the traveler, interested in the early History of our Country: ~~and~~ and no longer will he seek in vain, for the spot where the suffering lunas bled and died, to refer from the tomahawk and scalping knife the adventurous settlers, who first took up their abode in this, then wild, but now cultivated and pleasant ~~country~~ region.

The heroic sacrifice of ^{early} Lattinop & his Company, made deep impressions upon the minds of our forefathers: They often thought of the men who fell in their defense, once though surrounded by formidable foes, once subjected to all the inconveniences and vicissitudes of new settlements, they ~~erected~~ ^{erected} a small monument on the battle field, to commemorate the event. It was a quadrangular work of brick, covered with a stone slab, and

and similar to some of the Tombs we ~~now~~ see in
old cemeteries: and I believe it had no inscription.

It was placed in the cangle made by the old Hart-
field road leading from the ^{low the plantation lots} little ground directly
to the south end of Sugar Loaf hill, and the present
street road. The spot is now within the door
space of Alwars House, and within about 20 feet
of the grave of the slave, over which is placed ~~the~~
a stone slab the same which covered the old ~~stone~~
monument, ^{now} containing a short inscription.

The precise time when this monument was erected
is not ascertained; but I believe it ~~may~~ must have
been soon after the destruction of Deerfield by the
French Indians, in 1704. When I was a lad it was
standing, though in a dilapidated state, and I have
ever felt some interest in its history.

The remains of the monument were at length taken from
the ground to give place to the dwelling house now
occupying ~~the ground~~ it; and since my recollection
some efforts ^{were} ~~were~~ made to erect a new one.
It was proposed to invite the aid of the people
in the County of Essex; but nothing effectual was

until our present successful efforts.

The erection of the present monument, gives me great satisfaction, as I believe it will tell all who feel an interest in the heart stirring events of our early history; and I hope it will rouse others to similar efforts, to improve the sites ~~of~~ of places, where important events have occurred in various parts of our country; and particularly the fields where the ^{most} important battles were fought during ~~our~~ the war of our revolution. Monuments of this kind should be durable, plain in their structure, and of moderate expense. Unfortunately that on Bunker Hill, in Charlestown, was projected on a most extravagant scale, and remains unfinished.

On the utility of monuments there is a diversity of opinion. By some it is said, that since the introduction of the art of printing, and the present diffusion of historical knowledge, the storied urn and the animated bust, have become useless; that History will record with fidelity the illustrious actions of him who deserves well of his country; and that his name will be ^{as} perpetual ~~as~~ as if in-
-sistence

sculpture on the most durable stone.

However plausible this may appear to those who have reflected little on the subject, I believe it is generally agreed, by a large portion of mankind, that the memory of the dead is more durably preserved ~~by~~ by appropriate monuments, than by paper records; and the multiplicity of these monuments, seen in our cemeteries, attest the correctness of this opinion.

The impressions made on the mind when viewing these monuments are the ground where the remains of the deceased are deposited, ^{are} more forcible than ~~those~~ ^{those} derived from the perusal of biographical history, however exact the characters may be delineated; and in no other way can that keen sensibility be produced, which stimulates the beholder to imitate the virtues of the deceased.

I am fortified in this opinion, by a writer, who seems to propose, in a high degree, this refining sensibility.

"There is, says he, a singular pleasure in contemplating the mighty dead who shroud beneath you. It is a pleasure which resembles ^{that of} the Gothic House, heard amidst the response and tranquillity of night. The mind is thrown off its pride, and floats along the stream of

attracting charms, but in servile connection with
Lopaine's gain policies of insurance & confidence
intent & present worth of annuities, ~~and the~~
~~use of purchased estates~~. They use, with great dep-
tivity, the signs of plus & minus, and multi-
plication, calculus; ~~They~~ scan their pros and
cons with the exactness of a profound algebraist.
At his formulae; and deal only by quid pro
quo. Dr Moore in his book of travels in Europe, re-
marking upon the people of ^{he had met with} that country, design-
ates them by the appropriate terms of
~~man who calculate~~ man who calculate, man who do
not. The former he admits may be the most useful
on the whole; but, he says, for his soul, he cannot
but prefer the latter, as his clearest friends have always
been found among them. From men of the former description
~~From~~ ^{scarcely} ~~there~~ ^{little or} no evil has been ~~received~~ ^{received} in the
construction of our monument. Their plan has been, that
they had nothing to spare ~~to spare~~ for such pur-
poses: at the same time, ~~they~~ ^{they have} with the eye of
the eagle, watched their opportunity, and let no off-
chance slip of pouncing upon their prey, to ~~enrich~~ ^{increase} their
coffers. monuments of the finest marble, ornamented
with all the graces of the Grecian & Roman architecture,
came to them empty shells, and destitute of ~~any~~ ^{any} ~~feature~~
^{one} ^{feature}. I leave them to their eager pursuits,
requiring only, that their avarice knows no bounds.

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But all are not of this description. We have found
 more whose hearts and hands were open to the finest
 sympathies of the human mind, and who freely as-
 sanded to our wishes; And ^{with} great pleasure we
 give the name of ^{generous} ~~generous~~ donor ^{the Hon} Peter C. Donogh of
 Boston, who presented one hundred dollars towards
 defraying the expense of the monument. Liberality
 like this, will not be forgotten. May his name be
 as lasting as the monument which owes so much to
 his generosity. The names of other ^{liberal} ~~generous~~ donors
 might be given, were ~~not~~ they not too numerous.

One name I cannot pass over, to whom we are indebted for exertions, without which the monument would have shivered in the quarries of Berkshire, until we should have met with public honors, which in fact, ~~had~~ ^{were} ~~not~~ ^{already} ~~being~~ ^{affording} ~~before~~ ^{already} in turnishing epithets, at the obelisk of the work. need I name the ^{leading} architect, Martin Woods, who, this day, has put the finishing touch to the ~~work~~ ^{monument}, with a compensation, much less than his faithful services merit. He will be remembered with grateful feelings; and may he long live to continue his useful services.

August

Before I close, permit me to add a few remarks ~~and~~
^{immediately} to the inscription placed on the monument.

On consulting the histories of Philips war, the num-
 ber of men slain with Capt Lottinose, ^{was found to be} given with
 some variations

1.	Hubbard states Lottinose's force at about	— 80
	To which add the turnstons from Deerfield	— 18
	as given by others, the whole will be	98
	From which deduct the men who escaped,	8
	Given for the slain	90

2.	By an account given in Deakins "Book of the Indians" compiled from various sources, the whole force under Lottinose was including turnstons, was	} 88
	Deduct the men who escaped	
	Given for the slain	80

3.	In a note at the end of Garrison's "Events" late published at Bloody Brook, we have the number of the slain of Lottinose's company amounting to	59
	To which add the turnstons	18
	Given for the slain	77
	To this add the men ^{who} escaped	8
	Given the whole sum under Lottinose	85

See page 71. of copy from original

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The mummies taken from the last mound, one probably the most correct, and one inserted in the inscription.

In ^{his} ~~the~~ History of ~~the~~ Philip's war, Innocent Mathews says "about 60 persons were buried in one chapel grave". It is supposed there is another grave on the field of battle, which has not been found, and this agrees with some traditional accounts.

The inscription would have been more full had there been room on one face of the monument.

The closing lines of poetry, are ~~now taken~~ from Lord Byron's as was noted by the writer of the day; and Sanguinetta, which might have been rendered Booby Brooks, is retained, as a less repulsive name for the adjacent hill, ^{in the swamp} where the Indians lay in ambuscade and commenced their attack on Lottinop immediately after he passed ~~the~~ ^{it} ~~brook~~; the wagons in his ^{rear} retreating 50 or 60 rods back on the road, were probably seized by the Indians ^{concealed} ~~secreted~~ in the swamp, that distance north of the point where Lottinop crossed, ~~the~~ ^{it} ~~brook~~ ^{at} ~~near~~ the monument. ^{It} ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~delivered~~ at the dinner table ^{after the Lane Omen address} ~~there~~.

August

Sunday 19. main fair, northern breeze. last night cool, the day fair throughout; calm at sunset.

Monday 20. main fair and northerly breeze. Same through the day, moderately warm, calm at sunset.

Our Corn crop appears to be forward, some of the early sort is in fact ripe, and after a little sun drying is fit for grinding. The potato crop is said to be deficient in all the Northern states, so far as I have accounts from them. Perhaps our high mountain lands may be an exception.

Northern papers state that the scattered snake is uncommonly plenty at and about Mount Gorm, that many have been killed during the hot weather. I hear of none in our east woods where they were formerly plenty. I once killed one of these reptiles in a field of Peas and oats, near the old ferry place, in our North meadow. As I was mowing the crop and finishing the last swath in the centre of the field I struck my scythe near him, when he gave me his tail signals, which apprised me of his ambuscade and gave ^{me} the choice of attack; and in a charge with the ^{scythe} I put him hors de combat, without the loss of a man. What a gallant victory!

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But to be serious, these reptiles are no invincible enemies
in this country where they ^{are} sometimes found in abundance
especially in the southern States, and of large size.
without their signal, which I believe they always
give before the attack, they would be dangerous
to the farmer. When approached they throw them-
selves into a coil, elevate their head and tail, and
are ready for battle, and their appearance and
loud whizzing, is truly appalling. I have seen a
dog play round them, as if conscious of the danger
of their bite, without an attempt to grapple with
them; and I believe they do not attack them in any
case; but they will ^{seize} ~~attack~~ the black snake with-
out hesitance. Is this conduct of the dog ^{human} instinct
or does he reason like man?

It is a remarkable fact that hogs will attack and
destroy the rattlesnake with safety, and their bite
does not seem to be poisonous to the ^{animal} hog, of which the
serpent seems to possess an instinctive dread.

Oils are said to be good antidotes to their poison; and
the hog being a foot animal, may not this poison be
counteracted by the mineral oil?

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Thursday 21. more cloudy - some southerly. Afternoon air hot - Afternoon sky overcast & some lightning & thunder appeared to rain in the South.

Last evening about 10 o'clock, the grist mill of Col. Isaac Stebbins, situated in our south meadow, took fire and was consumed: the loss must be considerable to the owners, and a great deprivation to the town not large, as the mill was the chief place for grinding their grain, which in the course of a year is no small quantity. Should the owners decline to rebuild, the loss to the inhabitants will be severely felt.

The lack of mill sites in this town, has been felt from its first settlement, and in our old town records, we find that many schemes were adopted for obviating the difficulty. Grants and privileges were sometimes voted to men, on condition that they should erect a water mill at certain places; but a sufficient mill was ^{not} erected within the limits of the present town until the Stebbins' built that which was burnt last night.

The present mill site is considered rather precarious, from its alluvial position, where there is no permanent basis for the dam, and from the

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difficulty of maintaining the present large dam, since
the river at the foot of Stillwater, on a gravelly bot-
tom; and it is a question whether a safer place
for this dam ~~can be~~ ~~the river~~, might not be found at,
or near, the head of Stillwater, and by a canal on
the south side, a sufficient current diverted
to supply a mill at the foot of the hills above which
we call foot ferry. The expense of such a work
might be too great; but the suggestion requires con-
sideration. A good mill is indispensably necessary
for the town; and without one, I think, it must
be admitted that our farms ^{will} sink in their present val-
ue. In what manner the mill caught fire is not known
but probably from an adjoining ~~little~~ machine shop, in
which workmen had been employed in the evening with
candles.

Wednesday 22. Main foggy & warm; soon cleared
off - wind north. Dey fair & hot throughout with
little wind. At sunset calm and pretty warm.

Extr. from Weaver Jenkins' Gazetteer of the State of Ohio
published 1834. Maurice River is formed by the
confluence of the Little Saint Josephs, Saint Marys and

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and great and little Auglaize rivers, and is about 100 miles long and its average width, for 50 miles from its mouth is about 40 rods. It is navigable at all seasons of the year, for schooners and steam boats to Perryburg in Wood county, 10 miles from the Lake Erie), and boatable in the Spring & Fall to Fort Wayne, from Giliad at the head of the rapids, 10 miles above Perryburg and Maumee city. It is one of the largest and most beautiful rivers in the State, if not the first.

From the nature of the country and the character of the improvements in progress, there can be no doubt but the Maumee valley will be one of the richest of the State of Ohio.

Wabash and Erie Canal, is now in rapid progress towards completion (60 feet wide & 6 feet deep) from Maumee to the mouth of the River to a point near Defiance. It is to be completed in 1840. The whole length from Lafayette, in Indiana, to the mouth of Maumee river 192 miles, ~~2~~ 105 being in Indiana & 87 in Ohio.

Fort Recovery, in Deer Creek County at the NW corner, is on the site of St Clair's Battle with the Indians in 1791. A creek runs from it, northwesterly into a branch of the Wabash.

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And this day heard of the death of ^{Samuel} Henry Russell, ~~with~~
~~and~~ at Joseph Clapton's ^{or Stephens} house, on the level of my son
and Stephens, a few miles from Shelbyville, in Illinois, of
a fever. He left Danville lately and proceeded by the
way of Richmond, in Virginia & Ohio river to St. Louis, and
thence through Illinois, ^{to} the place where he died.

This death will be considered, by our people here
an evidence of the unhealthiness of the Country far
more than emigrants. His journey to the Country at an
unfavorable season, ~~and~~ when it was very hot, may
have been the cause of his sickness, and not the
climate of Illinois; for he had been there but a
short time. I believe less than a month.

Thursday 23. Warm fair and south breeze. Cumulus
clouds from the west & moving at 4 in afternoon. The Sun
set clear, and air calm. No appearance of showers during the day.

Gen. Armstrong's Notions of the war of 1812
2^d vol. it is said, will soon be published. The first has
not appeared of 2 years. Those his details will be more
full with some plans given of the actions &c. The 1st vol. ~~is~~
is rather too severe in its criticism upon the commanders
who had the misfortune to conduct undisciplined militia.

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on whom our empov'ed government, ^{chiefly} relied, at the commencement of the war, into which it had precipitated plunged us almost wholly unprepared. With a suitable military force, Upper Canada would have fallen into our hands in the first year of the war.

By persisting in this stupine policy, we shall remain a weak military nation, and be liable to misfortune & disgrace in our operations, whenever we come in collision with a powerful nation.

The force to which I have alluded, is by no means a large standing army; but a well organized select militia, trained annually by the U States government & ~~are~~ paid for their services, and held ready for the field on the shortest notice, as I have so often suggested in my sketch book. The importance of the subject cannot be too often reiterated.

Sunday 24 Warm foggy - wind S.W. at 10 o'clock fair, the wind broke. Afternoon sky overcast & much light thunder shower at 4 o'clock, until which the day was hot. Cumulo stratus clouds at sun set. Mercury 94 (maximum)

Poems by Josiah D. Lanning 1801. 12^m 205 pages
not published by Phelps and Angersoll, Grimsfield. 4th

This little vol. I purchased yesterday of a Pedlar for one shilling. The author is a young man, son of Mrs. Mr. Ganning (formerly Mr. Gannon) of Gill. His age I am informed about 20 years.

Of the merits of poetical writings I do not profess to be a critical judge, yet I must say there is something in ~~the~~^{these} that ~~me~~^I agreeably and sometimes powerfully, though I ~~cannot~~^{cannot} say technically why. With many of ~~these~~^{the Gannings} poems I am pleased, and it appears to me that if the young man has not arrived at excellence, a little more age will enable him to do it. In some of his poems he evinces an antiquarian taste which harmonizes well with my own. The lines to a Bullfinch found on Gunn's battle ground at the falls in Gill, and his Logans, are to my eye opposit. In the latter the ~~poet~~^{versification} of the speech of the Chief, comes fully up to the original, as given by Jefferson.

"I would appeal to the whiteman to say
 "If he e'er from my cabin went hungry away;
 "If I lent to his use an unpitying ear,
 "Or wiped not his eye from the grief-bidden tear".

"My love to the white man was steadfast and true,
 Unlike the clap netted my red brother's knee;
 "With him I had thought to have chink'd my brow,
 "No man o'er the forest or prairie to roam". —

The conduct of the whites, however, changed his good feelings
 towards them, and again roused his vengeance.

"As looketh the wolf, unprovoked, for his prey,
 "So scoldly in ambush the white traitor lay;
 "No soul of my ill fated kinship remains —
 "I have run not ^{down} of my blood in their veins!"

"This woke me to vengeance, vengeance I rose,
 "Amongst whitemen I sought for my bitterest foes,
 "The ghosts of the dead are appeased by their sine,
 "I have glutted my vengeance, but scorn to retire!"

"I joy for my country that peace should appear,
 "But harbor no thought like the glances of fear;
 "Lager's heart is a stranger to cowardly strife —
 "He turns not his heel for the saving of life". —

Some of the sentiments of the poet on the abolition of slavery
 are not in accordance with my feelings. Poeta

"Poeta nascitur non fit", is an old proverb, and Mr
 Canning may be a further proof of its correctness; but
 his genius ~~will~~ ^{will} be improved by study and practice.
 Anne of Madam Poesy first roused ~~him~~ him to
 "Sing of mine Engleland, favored land!
 "Her customs dear - her social bands -
 "Her envied hills that stand
 "About her meads,
 "As when at first, by His command
 They received their hands;" *

we think he has made no tardy progress towards
 excellence.
 In his prophecy of the fate of our union, we hope he
 will prove ~~invariant~~ ^{invariable} unimpaired.

"Neither shall lift his hand against his brother,
 "And hostile states shall live with one another.
 "New Engleland shall withdraw from out the fight,
 "And never herself against opposing ~~armies~~ ^{armies};
 "And when these ~~gigantic~~ ^{gigantic} threat'nings shall be done
 "She shall elect a ruler of her own." *

This is a possible event, but let us hope an improb-
 able one. Let our poets predict something more soothing to the

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patriot, since human disasters are sometimes ex-
 cepted by a strong impression that they are to occur.
 As respects the future prospects of the United States
 we think they are free from gloomy. Parties will
 always exist, particularly in free governments; and
 the outcast and unprincipled will try to thrust
 themselves into places of power, and in some instances
 they may for a short time deceive the unsuspecting
 part of community. But the grand ligament of our
 union is the self-interest of the people, and so long
 as this ~~is cherished~~ ^{is cherished} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~conspiracy~~ ^{conspiracy} of the States,
~~so long~~ ^{so long} will ~~they~~ ^{they} remain "E pluribus unum"

Mr Canning has taken Burns for his pattern,
 and we think he has often been successful in the
 resemblance. In his second Epistle to Minister Swan,
 the four verses (page 104) beginning with "An' gif ye
 hae no gat a boon", he has very happily touched
 the strain of his prototype. We hope he will continue to
 "Sing of thy ancient, noble State - Her patriotic fire innate,
 "Her learned sons, unnumbered great - That live to race!"
 "Her patriotic dead, whose fate vide Vision of Poesy, page 21.
 "Her freedom game-

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Saturday 25. Moon fair - wind gentle at south. In the shower of afternoon yesterday, a considerable hail fell in the north part of our North meadow.

The fall of hail in hot weather excites our surprise, and seems difficult to explain. Mr Leslie, a meteorologist, proposes an explanation of the manner in which the congelation takes place. He says "If we examine the structure of a hailstone, we shall perceive a snowy kernel incased by a harder crust. It has very nearly the appearance of a drop of water suddenly frozen, the particles of air being driven from the surface towards the centre, where they form a spongy texture. This circumstance suggests the probable origin of hail, which is perhaps occasioned by rain falling through a dry ~~and~~ and very cold stratum of air". See Gellibrugh's Encyclopaedia, Vol. 13, page 104.

If it be true that the upper regions of the atmosphere in the hot summer weather are of a temperature below that of freezing, may not the rain which falls from elevated clouds, in solution of flakes of snow in passing through air of a higher temperature? Thus in the same season we sometimes see ^{snow} fall on the tops of

mountains,

and at the same time we have rain in the valleys.

In the ~~case~~ ^{case} of hail the time ~~given~~ ^{for} the solution of the ice, in its rapid ~~fall~~ ^{descent}, is too short, and it reaches the ground in its solid state. In whatever manner hail is formed in the atmosphere, it is certain its congelation must be very rapid; for it cannot be suspended for a moment after it is formed, unless driven about by strong contrary winds. The masses, which fall, are sometimes of several ounces in weight, and reach the the earth ^{with} a dangerous momentum.

In the afternoon clouds overspread the sky, and about 3 o'clock a shower from the west, with strong wind, and lightning and thunder frequent, accompanied by fall of rain. Perhaps the greatest thunder shower which has occurred at our ~~place~~ ^{village} this season. The ground previous to the shower was very dry, and vegetation began to suffer. The clouded canopy still continuing, soon refreshing is the air - the animal spirits revive, and we awake from our torpor to inhale the ~~and~~ atmosphere now perfectly calm! No disturbing force is now perceivable, and a general equilibrium seems to prevail.

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The shower of this afternoon, I am informed, was attended with high wind, much lightning and hail on our hills west, and some windows glass was broken in the storm.

I noticed no hail at my dwelling, but others say a small quantity fell. John Jones has struck with lightning & wisdom at 6 o'clock or so several showers with some lightning but ^{was} nearly calm, and rain short. I am struck at wafer.

Sunday 26 More fair, NW. wind and air cool, and the day throughout very pleasant. Cirro cumulus clouds sweep briskly across the sky and no signs of showers appear; and we flatter ourselves the hot season is nearly past. At sunset the air so cool that fire would be quite useless. This change must be owing to the descent of the upper air in the showers of yesterday. In most cases of showers this summer, the heat of the air has not been much affected; strong winds have seldom accompanied them & hence, ^{in fact} no descent of the upper air, ^{happens} as I think must ^{generally} be the case in very heavy showers, when the weather is extremely hot; especially when they are composed of massy cumulus clouds, partially covering the sky. In very extended showers this does not often occur.

Monday 27. Partly cloudy: at sunrise a halo seen; wind southerly, and air cool. Nimbus clouds soon covered the heavens, seemingly from a sudden condensation of the atmospheric vapor. At 10 o'clock A.M. mercury 56. cool enough for fires in sitting rooms. Rain afternoon though moderate; increased at night.

Notice of Major Robert Rogers from Westminster Letters, by J. Spence Vol. 4. page 526.

Surprise at Mamarone Oct. 1776. Col. Havel's account:

"On Monday night, Lord Stirling ordered me out with 750 men to attack the enemy's outposts ten miles from this place, at the village of Mamarone; which was done, and the guards forced. We brought in 36 prisoners, a pair of colts, 60 stand of arms, and a variety of plunder besides. The party we fell in with was Col. Rogers', the late worthless Major, on the first fire he struck off in the dark. His Lieutenant, and a number of others, were left dead on the spot. Had not our guards charged us on the first onset, he and his whole party must have been taken. On our side three or four were left dead and about 15 wounded. Among the latter is Major Green of the second Virginia regiment, wounded in the shoulder; Capt

Pope, who acted as major, and behaved with great bravery, wounded in his leg; both likely to recover. As this was the first effect of the kind, and a plan of Mr. Sackbills, he was so highly pleased with our success, that he thanked us "publicly on the parade". Letter dated Oct 28. 1776 (White Plains)

For further notice of the Major. See Vol. 3. pages 208. 209. 244. 439 and 440: also Vol. 4. pages 120, 520, 521.

See also Heath's memoirs page 75. where it is stated that the ~~British~~ ²⁰¹⁰⁰ with Haxlet ^{and} southern troops. At this time the Americans were disposed to speak slightly of Major Rogers' former services, he being an enemy; but his reputation for bravery could not be eluded. Mamaronock is in West Chester County, State of New York, 23 miles N.E. of that City, and on Long Island Sound, then the right wing of the British army. Note. Col Haxlet commanded the Delaware regiment.

Rogers' Corps called the Queen's American Rangers, were entirely on Long Island, and were to serve during the war, and to have the proportion of all red coats, and all privileges equal to any of his majesty's troops. The Capt. Blaine was soon sent to Canada.

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Tuesday 28. Main fair, many cumulo stratus clouds;
 Air calm, considerable rain last night. At 11 o'clock
 a NW. wind - mercury 68. Day throughout fair & pleasant.

Died yesterday, at his Father's House, Tristan, Olmsted Jr.
 aged 21 years, of a pulmonary Consumption. This young
 man had resided sometime among us. ~~He~~^{He} ~~was~~^{was} ~~found~~^{found}
 in our ecclesiology, ~~and~~ had entered upon the study
 of Medicine with Dr. S.W. Wilkerson, and by his
 assiduous attention to the acquirements of science
 and other useful knowledge, had been ^{generally} esteemed by
 our people. In the course of the last summer he made
 a tour to the State of Ohio where he practised some
 time as a Doctor; but becoming dangerously unwell
 of the disease, which seems to have been formed while
 at Danford, his father went to Ohio and conveyed
 him home, by the way of the Ohio canal, Lake Erie and
 Buffalo, during the hottest part of the season, a journey
 which we thought he could not survive. The route from
 Cincinnati to Albany was by water, and was less fatiguing
 than if performed by land. He died sometime after his return
 "So set the sun upon the wanderers' day, early day."

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Received a Letter from E. O. Boutelle, dated Boston August 26th, and another from Simon Borden our Hingham Surveyor at the same place, dated August 5th. Mr Boutelle is now employed as assistant to Mr Borden in the construction of the map of the Commonwealth, at 2 dollars per day and expenses of board - about a dollar per day. He promises me a sketch of his researches on the Island of Cuttyhunk, for the ruins of Gosnolds fort and stone house, built by him in 1602, as mentioned by Belknap and Prince. Mentions that the plans of some of the towns, made by order of the State, are found to be very inaccurate, and may require correction by new surveys, as I supposed would be the case, and that he had recently received a letter from my son Arthur concerning employment in Illinois.

Mr Borden, in answer to some queries of mine, sends me a long letter upon the construction & management of Steam boats, pointing out their defects & the causes of the bursting of their boilers; and, as in every thing he investigates of a mechanical nature, he evinces accurate knowledge and a searching mind.

He is of opinion that Steam navigation ^{is} ~~may~~ ^{will} be safe

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a full description of the monument and a history of its erection, naming the various Committees that had been raised during the progress of the work.

Several excursions were made afterwards at the dining table, and many sentiments given, & all present seemed to enjoy the ~~very~~ interesting scenes of the day.

In the accomplishment of the monument the antiquary, as well as the man of taste will be gratified, and future generations will be able to point to ^{the site of} an event interesting in our history. So the descent into the Slair in the County of Essex, the erection of the monument must be peculiarly gratifying. The Slair were valuable men once and ought not to be forgotten; they will not be forgotten.

"While the fir tree is green & the wind rolls a wave,
"The true eld or shall lighten the turf of the grave."

The style of the monument varies considerably from the common order as here shown in the books of the architect, and the ^{usual} proportions are not preserved. But, is it true that the Grecian & Roman architecture embraces the best possible proportions for durability and beauty? This I think, to say the least, is doubtful. That the architecture of these

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nations is more beautiful than that of Egypt and some of the eastern nations of Asia, I think will be admitted by men of taste; but the question with me is whether the architecture of Greece and Rome has reached the maximum of beauty? And whether even greater beauties might not be made even the beauty increased thereby? When a standard of beauty is properly fixed the question may be solved. But so long as our tastes, depending on a variety of circumstances are ever in flux, it appears to me, cannot be effected.

The monument we have erected consists of Larnach marble, excepting the basement, which is Wendell granite, or gneiss. The marble is generally white, and at a small distance appears perfectly so; on a close view some parts ^{appear} ~~are~~ a little clouded.

Some of the marble of Berkshire and Vermont is rather soft and gives away by decomposition; but when it bears a good polish it is durable. Many of the ancient structures of Greece are composed of the purest marble, and remain to this day without great decomposition from atmospheric influences, and still exhibit the beautiful touches of the chisel ^{and the} ~~and~~ ^{work of} the artists.

Saturday 1. Last night considerable rain fell, attended with some thunder, since then more cloudy with fog up on the mountains; - Air moderately warm & wind south. Afternoon wind NW and fair throughout. At Sun set air calm.

The summer season is now closed, and we look for weather less severe.

"First of the months in sober Autumn's train,
 "September comes and glads the rural scene;
 "For now the heats of burning summer ~~die~~,
 "And firmer breezes ~~fill~~ the cooler sky."

Notwithstanding the summer has been hot, it has not been unhealthy; some cases of dysentery have occurred but not more than is common in hot seasons. Had the summer been not as well as hot, the case might have been different. Autumnal fevers may follow, though of late years, they are not very frequent in this part of the country.

This day a caravan of 16 waggoners conveying rare animals ^{by} ~~sent~~ ^{replaced} for Genespi, where they ^{by} ~~came~~ ^{came} to, exhibited: among which was an elephant of the usual size. The magnitude of this animal always

surprised ~~are~~ people who seldom see them, & of course many are willing to pay a small sum of money for a view of them; more especially those who have not attended to the descriptions given by authors on Zoology. Engraved descriptions with good plates of the animals, will give intelligent readers a good idea of their forms and structure: but it is essential that the drawings should be executed with skill; and here many works ^{of natural history} are defective.

Delicate engravings on copper or steel, no doubt give the best representations, and when colored according to life, the resemblances are very striking. The substitution of woodcuts, as being less expensive, is useful for animals, when executed by ^{skilful} workmen, and are now much used; but for representing the human countenance they are very defective. Here the most delicate touches of light and shade are necessary, to give the expression which is peculiar to the ^{human} countenance of ~~man~~ ^{man}. With other animals this is not the case, there being no passion to represent; and if the contour and color be nearly exact, we find no difficulty in recognizing the resemblance, ~~and~~ more than in the representation of a

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tree, building, ~~a~~ landscape, or other inanimete object. And here we may perceive the difference between the portrait painter, and him who paints objects that require no ascription of intelligence. Like the poet, the portrait painter is, in a great degree indebted to nature for his skill. Not many suspect it,

Sunday 2. warm fair - air cool - wind West & back in the afternoon. Clouds cirro stratus. At sunset the air indicates a frost.

Monday 3. warm fair & cool - wind NW - mercury 54. Day very clear throughout. Sunset calm, air moderately warm.

Tuesday 4. warm fair, calm & cool - wind gentle from north at noon. This morning some frost was seen in low places. The day fine and very clear.

Wrote a letter to Mr. Boutelle, in the office of Mr. Borden No 14 State ~~Street~~ ^{Office} Boston & forwarded by Mr. French) including enquiries concerning the delineation of the map of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and various remarks in relation to it; and particularly here for the astronomical observations of Mr. Peirce would afford aid in the construction of the map. of the accuracy of this astronomical

I have no doubt, but it has appeared to me that his determination of the latitudes and longitudes, however exact, of a few places in the State, had little connection with Mr Borchgrevink's surveys; and that the positions of the points of the primitive ~~points~~ triangles would be more exactly determined by trigonometrical calculations. The latitude & longitude of the State House in Boston being well fixed, all other points in the triangles may be counted from it, ~~and~~ The curvature of the earth's surface within the limits of the State will produce, but in a small degree, variations from a plane. There will be a small convergence of meridians; but the lines of latitude may be ~~considered~~ ^{right lines} parallel, without any great error. The Longitudes I think, will be counted from the meridian of Greenwich, instead of Washington City, as more convenient in the study of Geography.

Wednesday 5. Moon fair, breeze from the west - air moderately warm - afternoon warm & very clear - calm at sunset.

Thursday 6 moon fair - wind north; the day warm ~~and~~ throughout, and a cloud heavily seen

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To the account of Braddocks defeat given in this Sketch ending page 90, the following from Hoffmanns "Winter in the West", should be added. His travels being at Pittsburg Nov. 1833, visited the Battle ground with a party of Gentlemen. His description of the place corresponds pretty nearly with Mr Sparks', as given in the 2^d Vol. of Washington Letters. The present aspect is described as follows. "It is but a few years since the wood was cut from the side hill, and traces of the conflict are still occasionally ~~seen~~ discovered in the grove along the margin of the river below. I was told, too, that bones and bullets, with rusted knives, hatchets and bayonets were sometimes even yet turned up by the plough on the spot where the fight was hottest. The central enclosure was cleared about 14 years since. It was heavily timbered at the time, and they tell in the neighborhood that the teeth of the saws in the mills adjacent were continually broken upon the balls imbedded in the ancient trees. Quantities of human bones and rusted weapons are said to have been found beneath the surface of the soil, when the plough first invaded this now arable wood. A portion spent to fight an ^{enemy} never ^{granted} ~~granted~~ ^{the}

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the eye of a soldier. The undulations of the field are just sufficient to exercise a nice military discrimination in the choice of position, while the ground is yet so little broken that cavalry might cut on any part of it to advantage. The centre of the battle-field would command a fine view of the river, were but a vista or two cut in the wood below; and even now it offers a beautiful site for a private residence, and would, with the lands adjacent, make a noble park. There are a few superb oaks still standing at the foot of the slope, which might constitute a lawn, and what must enhance the value of the place with all faithful ghost-believers and pious lovers of the marvellous - the grim form of the red savage, with the ghastly spectre of his pallid victim shrinking before it, it is said, may be seen gliding at times among these hoary trunks. The waning light of noon most pervasively shone down among them while I lingered near the spot, but I could fancy that the November wind which sighed among their branches was charged at times with a weeping sound, such - such in fact as an orthodox tree in a perfect state of health ^{would}

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could never make of its own accord."

"The stump of the tree against which Bradclark leaned after being struck is still pointed out in a wheat field above the highway; he had been some distance up the hill, and was carried off by the flying troops."

Bradclark's tree should have been preserved, but it is doubtful whether the spot is known. Some person, however, who was in the action, might have pointed it out on visiting the field; perhaps Genl. Washington who passed over the ground 15 years after the battle, in a journey to the Ohio to examine his lands on that river.

The country on Bradclark's route from fast Germantown on the Potomack to Pittsburg is ^{now} much cleared and cultivated, and many flourishing towns are seen in various parts of it. The Monongahela is crossed some distance by Steam Boats at high stages of water.

Friday 7 - warm fair with a low fog and rather a breeze. The day warm and clear throughout & maybe called hot in the afternoon; wind veered to the NW. Ground rather dry.

Saturday 8 more cloudy - Wind northerly. Sun out occasionally, but cloudy most of the day. Air moderate & smoky.

Sunday 9. warm ~~fine~~ cloudy. wind south. Sun out before noon & ~~clear~~ breezy which continued through the day - after sun set a few stratus clouds in the west, a moon and pleasant day.

In our country villages Sunday is a solitary day, after the people have returned from Church, scarcely an individual is seen in the streets, even the farmers improve ^{the time} in rest, and have ^{no opportunity} to read and reflect. Whether they improve it to the best advantage may be a question, much depends on the clergyman to whose discourses they listen. If he be a man of general knowledge, ^{sound morals} he may suggest ~~useful~~ topics for consideration, and may be useful. So many however dwell on subjects that tend to no useful improvement, and sometimes disgust their hearers by their dogmatism and enthusiasm. So many dwell on their discourses ^{with} mysticism, when instead of enlightening the mind, ~~darken it with~~ ^{darken it with} bewilder it. This is however, peculiar to certain sects who repudiate the reasoning powers of man as naturally depraved & corrupt, and incapable of discerning the truth by human efforts. A system

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which tends to keep the mind in a fog, and retards the progress of genuine religion. A more rational system is now taught by a portion of our clergy, and when men learn to think for themselves it is making progress, and elevating the ^{human} faculties to a standard worthy of rational beings. That dogma which denies to man a capability of performing his duty, cannot exist where extensive knowledge is found, and freedom of opinion is unshackled by laws. That men are accountable for their thoughts and actions, and at the same time incapable of regulating them without supernatural aid, is a proposition too absurd to be urged upon common sense.

In the choice of a clergyman I would select one of general science as well as of literature, and if possible attach him a salary that should make him easy in his circumstances, that he might, without embarrassment, pursue his studies. But in most of our country towns, the people are not ^{quite} able to do this, and of course they ~~take~~ ^{select} men who are not ^{always} qualified for instructors, and often those who are below the requirements of ^{many of} their hearers. Such, though ^{they maybe} well stocked with enthusiasm, afford little

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and to men of enlightened minds, and often cast a shadow where light is wanted. In saying this I would not be understood as depreciating the ^{all of} our country clergymen, some of whom possess talents much beyond the compensation they receive for their services.

Monday 10. More somewhat cloudy but the sun out early in the forenoon, and a brisk east south east brings warm air in the afternoon. Fine till night.

Tuesday 11. Foggy morning - soon clear. Wind northerly - after noon clear, the day pleasant.

yesterday recd. a letter from my son Arthur dated September first at Paris Illinois. He states that his settlement comes on tolerably well, a little sickness, but not near as much as prevails over most of the country in the months of August and September. On this subject he is brief, and is now balancing in his mind whether after he has completed his river roads, to return to Deerfield and reside here, or to purchase a large farm on the Mississippi and make it his home. ; thinks he shall return to Deerfield next summer.

This day Dr Williams came. Mr John Williams gave me an invitation to ^{visit an old lady at} ~~visit~~ Northfield, and look over the

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sites of the old Indian battle grounds &c in the vicinity:
and we proceeded to that place via Greenfield & Brimfield,
crossing the Connecticut at Tiffin's ferry. At Northfield
we visited the old lady, a few days over 100 years of
age; her name Sarah Smith, born at Sutton in the
County of Worcester (her maiden name Lilly) the mo-
ther of 13 children. She now resides with ^{worth} Mr. Garrod -
and is supported on the charity of some humane people.
We found her in bed, with her day dress on; but she
soon rose and sat upon the bed ^{side}, and seemed to
be pleased that we had called on her. Her mind
appeared to be sound, and ^{her} recollections of old events
fairly good. She had resided in Northfield but about
30 years, and of course was unacquainted with the
old affairs of this part of the country. Dr. Williams
put many inquiries to her in relation to her manner of
life, which she answered intelligibly. On informing her
we came from Deerfield to see her, she seemed to be
affected and responded much satisfaction. I feared
that our inquiries might fatigue her, we left her with
~~with~~ a cordial shake of the hand, and her best wishes
for our future welfare, which she expressed in a few

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into language. Dr Williams took many notes of the information she gave ~~us~~, and we were highly gratified at ~~the~~^{an} interview ~~of~~^{with} an intelligent person of 100 years, an age uncommon in this part of our country. In his family Bible containing a register of his family, we were shown a conveyance of it to ~~Mr. Bellows~~^{Mrs. Bellows}, to which his signature was affixed, in a fair hand, on his continued birth day.

On our return we took the road east of the Cornet's and proceeded to the grave of Capt. Burr's encampment in Sept. 1675, on the old County road S. of James mill. The place is well known to the inhabitants in the vicinity. The slain were buried on the west side of the road, in a sandy field of so loose a texture as to be disturbed by heavy winds, and run chifted like snow. Here many carcasses have been found, the bones in a high state of preservation, and well preserved; but as the wind sweeps off the sand more bones are discovered. Within ~~the space~~ a square of 10 feet we saw ~~many~~ vertebrae, parts of thick bones and others, so numerous as to whiten the ground. This spot ~~probably~~ ^{was} the spot where the men, who fell in the first attack, were buried.

The preservation of these bones is remarkable and

and probably ~~is~~ owing to the silicious nature of the soil. One hundred and sixty three years have elapsed since the affair happened, and some of the bones remain ^{quite} sound, while those of Lottinot's company, ^(cut off the young eye) lately found at Bloody Brook in Deerfield, are nearly changed to turner substances, easily crumbled to dust by pressure in the hands. The latter human remains being at a considerable depth in a tenacious soil, sixty ~~or~~ more bones in one mass. A small monument on Beens' ground, would be gratifying to the antiquary.

Proceeding down the River we crossed at Morris Ferry into the northern part of Gill, a handsome tract of alluvium, and thence by Gill meeting house to Turner's falls. In Gill are many pleasant situations and neat little houses; ~~and~~ about the church, a considerable village, and a deep ravine through which winds the "tributary brook", named by a promising young poet of the place, wa-pe-sa-pe-na-con. The southern part is rather hilly, and many granite rocks are seen in place. Lying off of the great road the town is rather solitary & not often visited by travellers; but it is recently calculated

for the residence of the retired philosopher. In my
 young days the place was called Grass-hill, where there
 are people ^{formerly} drove their young cattle to range in the for-
 tile woods during the summer season. We were informed
 that the dysentery was prevalent in the town among
 children. This we have supposed would not be found
^{in a place} in a place which appeared as the seat of health. We then found
^{the river lying very low, the} the small quantity of water which ~~flowed~~ ^{appeared} passing the
 the instertion of the lofty dam, built on the pitch of the
 falls. The dam is now under repair. When the river
 is at its greatest height, the appearance of the fall ~~from~~ ^{over}
 the dam is sublime, resembling that ~~fall~~ at Niagara,
 on a smaller scale. Some pretty good views have
 been given; that in Prosper Hitchcock's Geology of
 Massachusetts I consider the best.

Before the erection of the dams on Connecticut River the
 millions of Shad that ascend towards falls, in the spring
 season and were taken in great abundance, ^{as at many} in great numbers
 or I may say thousands, of people, to ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{the} to find
 - cure the fish taken by scoops at Brimingham Rocks. On
 this ground were seen all sorts of people and amusements.

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There was the showman with his prospectus views of Eu-
ropean cities; ^{the musician} the performer of *claturno facto*; the sports-
man and others of a life innocent nature, such as the
gamester and dealer in obscure. All this was inviting
to the young ^{and} parties of both sexes were seen in
all the gayeties of life. What a contrast now! All has given
way. ^{so like a dissipating wind} The fish have ceased to ascend the ^{falls} ~~river~~, and the raft
and heavy boat are the only objects that command at-
tention. Perhaps ^{however} the change is not to be regretted, as the
multitudinous assemblies are unfavorable to morality.

We spent a short time in viewing the ground on
which Turner made his attacks on the Indians, and in
reflections on the various incidents that took place, as given
by our historians; then proceeded to Greenfield where the Supreme
Court was in session, and thence to Deerfield.

The military scenes we have viewed were not new to me,
but I was gratified in pointing them out to others less ac-
quainted with them; and it ^{thus that} ~~that~~ ^{the steps of} places are preserved
and handed down from father to son, (that ought to
be remembered); and ^{who} as Dr Johnson ~~says~~ asks can be in-
-different with unmovable when conducted over ground that
has been dignified by wisdom, bravery, or virtue?

Wednesday 12. Cloudy and moderate rain through the day, wind north. In cool, I lighted a fire in my sitting room, the first since the beginning of the warm weather.

Thursday 13. Morn still rainy - wind N.W. Clouds broke at 10 o'clock - sun appeared. The rain ^{was} ~~is~~ very opportune and must refresh vegetation and supply our wells with water, many of which had become vitally dry, as I noticed on my trip to Northfield on Tuesday last. At 11 o'clock clear and blue sky. The rain, yesterday and last night, produced a rise in our river so as to flow the low lands. The Sartons grass land at South end of our street was about $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{2}{3}$ covered at noon. What a prodigious quantity of aqueous vapor must be sustained in the atmosphere to produce so heavy a rain? And what produces the condensation of it at one time and not at another? One may conjecture but cannot arrive at certainty.

Such sudden freshets often produce much damage to buildings and crops in our meadows. Instances have occurred in which the meadows have been recently all flooded, before the crop of corn was gathered, and some of it torn from the soil and carried off, with hay, pumpkins and every thing that would float. Of late years they are uncommon.

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Friday 14. Moon fair with a low fog and calm air; at noon a southerly breeze and the day fair throughout, and very pleasant - a few cirrus clouds.

On my visit to the Centenarian Lady at Northfield, as noted in last Tuesday's journal, antique sensations were produced of an interesting nature, which ^{perhaps} would best be described in the language of the poet. But in this species of composition I possess no skill. I might, perhaps, suggest sentiments and reflections not inappropriate; but to put them into measure and rhyme according to the rules of poetry, would be a task beyond what I should be willing to undertake.

Compositions of this kind are to me extremely pleasing; and when they relate to actions of aged heroes noted for their exploits, they raise feelings not easily expressed. But if any of this kind, come up to reality, I think it is found in the Poem of Cronus in Macpherson's Osian; and whether it is in fact, the production of an ancient bard or that of Macpherson, the ~~reported~~ ^{reputed} translator, I shall not here enquire. The poem is as follows.

Cronus was the petty king of Crona, a country in Ireland, ^{renowned} famous for his former exploits, but ^{he} had become superannuated by ~~age~~ ^{years} and lost his sight, and retired from

from active life. Rothenar the chief of Trando, leaving the feble state of Brothar, invaded Groner, with the design of annexing it to his dominions. Brothar applied to Gingal the ^{renowned} ~~great~~ hero of Scotland for aid, who sent his son Opian with a body of two ops to oppose Rothenar. The expedition was successful and Rothenar slain in battle by Opian. The scene is laid in Ireland or Guiseil.

The poem opens with a pathetic lamentation of Malwin for her lover Oscar, who had fallen in battle. She is overheard by Opian who at length interrupts her and tells her that her song is lovely. "It is lovely O Malwin! but it melts the soul. There is joy in grief when peace dwells in the breast of the soul. But sorrow wastes the mourner, O daughter of Goscane! and their days are few! They fall away like the flower, on which the sun looks in his strength after the midday has passed over it, when its head is heavy with the drowsy of night."

To dissipate her grief, Opian turns her attention to his own exploits and relates the history of his expedition to Groner to oppose Rothenar.

The following is the substance of the story which shall follow nearly in the language of the Poem.

"The king commanded; I raised my sails and rushed into
the bay of Cromac; into Cromac's sounding bay in lovely Inisfeil.
High on the coast cross the towers of Crotham king of spears;
Crotham renowned in the battles of his youth; but eyes
dimmed then crowned the chief. Nothman had ^{once} raised the
sword against the hero: and the wrath of Fingal burned. He
sent Ossian to meet Nothman in war, for the chief of Cromac
was the friend of his youth."

Before Apian reached Crotham's ^{residence} ~~house~~, he sent a bunch
to him with songs, and soon after ^{himself} entered the hall. ~~Apian~~
~~gave~~ ^{he} ~~the~~ ^{a description of the} appearance of the chief. ~~as follows.~~
"I have sent the chief amidst the arms of his fathers, but his
eyes have failed. His gray locks waved around a staff on
which the warrior leaned. He hummed the song of other times,
when the sound of our arms reached his ears. Crotham rose,
stretched his aged hands, and blessed the son of Tingale."

'Ossian! seize the hero, 'the strength of Crothan's arm has failed.
I could I lift the sword, as on the day that Fingal fought at
Ben-Nevis! He was the first of men! but Crothan had also his
name. The king of Morven presented me; he placed on my arm
the bony shield of Calthan, whom the king had slain in his
wars. Dost thou not behold it on the wall? for Crothan's eyes

have failed". - Crothar then enquired about the booby
by strength of Opian: "Is thy strength like thy feathers, opi-
-an? Let the eagle feel thine own!"

"Opian gave his own to the king; he felt it with his eagle
hands. The sigh rose in his breast and his tears came down.
'Thou art strong, my son', he said, 'but not like the
king of Morven! But who is like the hero among the
mighty in Morven. Let the feast of my hall be spread;
and let my hands repeat the song. Great is he that is with
-in my walls, ye sons of echoing Cromer'. The feast is spread.
The hall is heard, and joy is in the hall." But it was joy
covering a sigh, that clankly clank in every breast. It was
the faint beam of the moon spread on a cloud in heaven".
At length the music ceased, and the aged king of Lenoma
spoke; he spoke without a tear; but sorrow swelled in
the midst of his voice".

"Son of Gengal; behold'st thou not the darkness of Cro-
thar's joy? My soul was not sad at the feast, when my peo-
ple lived before me. I rejoiced in the presence of strangers
when my son shone in the hall. But, Opian, he is a beam
that is departed. He left no streak of light behind. He is father
son of Gengal! in the wars of his father. Nothman, the chief
of

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I grasp Trumbo, heave that these eyes had feuded; he heaved
that my eyes were fixed in the hall, and the pride of his soul
arose! He came towards Lamer; my people fell before him. I
took my eyes in sorrow, but what could sightly, Crotham?
My steps were unequal; my grief was great. I wished for the
days that were past. Days! wherein I fought, and won in
the field of blood. My son returned from the chase; the fair
beirice Gower-gorno. He had not lifted his sword in battle,
but his arm was young. But the soul of the youth was great; the
line of his valor burned in his eyes. He saw the disordered steps
of his father, and his sigh arose. "King of Enoma", he said, "is it
because thou hast no son; is it for the weakness of Gower-gorno's
arm that thy sighs arise? I begin, my father, to feel my
strength! I have chosen the sword of my youth; and I have
bent the bow. Let me meet him Rotherman with the sons of En-
oma; let me meet him O my father! I feel my burning soul!"

Crotham no longer able to resist the persuasive pleadings of
his son reluctantly consents that he shall lead in the attack
on Rotherman. "And thou shalt meet him, I said, son of
sightly Crotham". But ~~for the first time~~ he ^{adds}, "Let others
advance before thee, that I may hear the tread of thy ^{feet}, ~~but~~ they
return; for my eyes behold thee not, fair beirice Gower-
gorno!" He went, he met the foe; he fell. Rotherman

came to Crona. "He who slew my son is near with
all his princely spears."

After the relation of these events Osic's fine
kindness. "This, he said, is no time to fill the shell, and took his
spear; his people saw the fire of his eye; they all rose around."

All night they strode; gray morning rose in the east. A great
warrior came up, and the host of Rothmere on its banners
with all their glittering arms. They fought along the vale;
they fell and Rothmere fell beneath the sword of Osic.
Day had not departed in the west when he brought
the arms to Crona. The aged chief felt them with his
hands and joy brightened over all his thoughts.

The people gather to the hall; the shells of the feast are
shown; ten banners are streaming; five bands advance
and sing in turns the praises of Osic. They poured
forth their living songs and the story answered to their
voices. The joy of Crona was great; for peace had returned to
the land. The night came on with silence, the morning
returned ~~in silence~~ with joy. No foe came in darkness
with his glittering spear. The joy of Crona was great,
for the gloomy Rothmere had fallen.

The barge of Crona's son was ^{yet} unhealed, and Osic
in raised his voice when the ship was laid in earth.

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The aged brother was there, but his sigh was not
heard". Fearful that his son might have fallen in
or retired from the foe, "he ~~searched~~ searched for the
wound ~~of his son~~, and found it in his breast. Joy
rose in the face of the aged. He came and spoke to
"King of Spears", he said, "My son has not fallen with-
out his fame. The young warrior did not fly; but
met his death as he went forward in his strength. Hap-
py are they who die in youth when their renown
is heard. The father will not behold them in the
hell; or smile at their trembling hands. Their memo-
ry shall be honored in song; the young tears of the vir-
gin will fall. But the aged wither away, by degrees,
the fame of their youth, while yet they live, is all
forgot. The sigh of their son is not heard. Joy is
around their tomb; the stone of their grave is plaid
with ^{at} a tear. Happy are they who die in youth,
when their renown is around them."

Note The Poem is found in Johnson's Worcester edition, 1823.
Vol. I. page 269.

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In this Poem the various incidents related, especially to me, to be worked up with admirable skill. The superannuated condition of the sightless Crothorn; his anxiety for the future of his father-son; and his enormous to suppress his grief at his death; while the crisis of Opian and object of Rotherman demands the highest expressions of joy, cannot fail of meeting the admiration of the reader. I will recount them.

Opian's first interview with Crothorn is ^{most} touching. "I came into the hall of Crothorn. There sat the chief amidst the arms of his feathers, but his eyes had failed. His grey locks clashed around a staff, on which the warrior leaned. He hummed the song of other times".

What could be more natural! We ~~are~~ almost see the form of the withered hero, while "humming his song of other times". After stretching his aged hands and blessing the son of Fergal he reminds Opian of his ^{own} former deeds and refers to the ~~long~~ ^{happy} ~~days~~ ^{skill} of Crothorn, ~~in the war~~.

"Dart I have not beheld it on the wall, for Crothorn's eyes have failed"; & because he could not point it out to

Opian. Recollecting the athletic form of Lingal, Crothar was desirous of knowing whether Opian resembled him, & as he could not ~~reach~~ ^{reach} the hero, he requests liberty to feel his arm, which Opian ^{readily} grants. Satisfied of the strength of Opian's arm, "though not like the King of Marvans", he claims the feat to be Opian's arm the more seek to begin, and assures an air of cheerful mirth. "But it was joy covering a sigh, that darkly dwelt in every heart", ^{on account of} ~~the~~ the death of Crothar's son came the danger of the country from Rotherman's invasion.

Especially that Opian might have noticed a less cheerful expression than ^{was} common at a feast, Crothar inquires, "Son of Lingal; beholdst thou not the darkness of Crothar's joy?" and informs him ~~that~~ that he "was not seen at the feast, when his people lived before him; and that he rejoiced in the presence of strangers when his son shone in the hall".

After the death of his son in the first battle with Rotherman, and ^{perceiving} the progress the conqueror was making towards Crothar's brother, animated by the resolution of

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of his former feats, "took his arms in wreath." But, he inquires, "what could rightly be other else? my steps were unequal - my griefs were great. I wish to see the days that were past. Days! wherein I fought, once won in the field of blood! - Can any supernatural hero elude himself of these ~~feelings~~ emotions?"

The pleading of Lathair's son to be intrusted with military command, is strikingly portrayed. The father ~~is willing to give~~ ^{is willing to give} ~~is willing to give~~ him an opportunity to display his prowess, is yet fearful that his inexperience will render him unsuccessful. But ~~at length~~ ^{at length} he consents with this ^{injunction} ~~advice~~. "Let others welcome before thee, that I may hear the tread of thy feet at thy return." Here the ^{parental} ~~father's~~ feelings of the father overcome the nice delicacy of the military hero. In a similar case, ^{the great chief} ~~the great chief~~ having intrusted ^{his son} young Gildan with command, orders one renowned hero to "defend the young in arms; but to conceal his steps from Gildan: who must not know that I loved his steel"; for "no cloud of mine ^{trails} shall rise, my son, upon thy sword of fire."

In the Poems ascribed to Ossian, I find much that is sublime
 pathetic and ~~highly interesting~~^{highly touching}; and whether they are the ~~original~~^{effusion}
 of an ancient bard, or have been handed down by tradition
 from the Scotch or Irish, or they ^{are} works of a modern
 I am not much concerned to know. My ^{impression} ~~opinion~~ is
 that, perhaps, some whole poems have been found
 among the old Scotch; and that they were collected,
~~and~~ modified, and in some instances, additions made
 by Macpherson. Be this as it may, one thing, to
^{accept} ~~use~~ the language of Dr. Blair, is certain. They
 excite the tenderest sympathies and inspire
 the most generous emotions; and ~~no~~^{no} reader can
 rise from Ossian without being warmed with
 sentiments of humanity, virtue, and honour.

Saturday 15. warm fair & blue sky - wind at noon
 NW and light: air moderate, vacuum & fair, and
 pleasant day. Evening northern lights: also last night.

Sunday 16 Warm fair - wind North - sky a little
 hazy, which thickened in the afternoon and air nearly
 calm. Sun set cloudy, indicating rain. ^{Quarry} ~~light~~ ^{dear} & C.

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Died at Springfield on the 12th inst. Dr. John Stone, formerly a physician at Greenfield aged 75 years. He was of respectable standing in his profession, and esteemed in society. Buried at Greenfield his former place of residence.

Monday 17. Warm cloudy and calm. Sun appeared midday, and northwily breeze. Afternoon generally cloudy - air moderate. No wind - threatens.

Wrote a letter to John W. Barber, of New Haven, editor of Connecticut Historical Collections, communicating a copy of the inscription placed upon the Sotter's monument, as I had promised him. See July 19th. page 46. of journal.

Sept. Tomorrow, according to our Almanachs, we are to have a grand eclipse of the Sun, of about 11 elipses, since annular in part of our country.

at Boston beginning at	3 ^h 25 ^m 30 ^s	of afternoon,
Great conjunction	4 ^h 47 ^m 00 ^s	mean
End	5 ^h 57 ^m 30 ^s	time, according

ing, to Wild's Almanachs. So time 6^h 10^m 00^s mean time

Should the sky be clear, some of the planets and stars of the first magnitude may ^{possibly} be seen; Jupiter 4 or 5 minutes eastward of the sun, and Saturn near the meridian, when the eclipse begins.

The rationale of eclipses is now generally understood by people of common information; but the exactness with which they are calculated by astronomers excites their surprise. In former times the calculator of an almanac was looked upon as a sort of witch to whom the unlearned looked with fear; and they supposed them capable of fathoming future events which held no connection with astronomy. Hence they placed confidence in the predictions of the weather when found in ~~the~~ almanacs.

The Nautical almanack and Connaissance des Temps, published in England and France, are works of pure science, as well as proud testimonials of the progress of knowledge. Astronomy is now placed on high ground, and maintains its position in spite of the ^{bigotry} ~~bigotry~~ of ignorance. The days in which ~~ignorance~~

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lost and by the catholic clergy of Europe incorporated Galileo for electing to the world the motion of the earth round the sun, and upon its axis, and first, and in trust will never return; and let us hope that the cold and impeding hand of fanaticism and superstition, will not ~~again~~ be raised to retard the progress now making in other branches of useful knowledge.

In the evening ^{San Jacinto's meeting} a lecture was delivered on Temperance by an itinerant gentleman. Unfortunately for the cause, the late act of the legislature for the suspension of the sale of ardent spirits, has ^{had} an unfavorable effect. The people have taken sides, for and against the act, and their passions are roused. When this happens reasoning, however correct and forcible, will have little effect upon the heavens. Among the opposers of the speaker's sentiments, very few will esteem his exhortations, and those who do, will meet him contemptuously, and argument will be lost upon them. Without coercive measures the temperance cause would have met little opposition, and in fact it was making good progress. Men may be persuaded when they will not be forced. The law, I think, was passed without due consideration. What is to temperance I regret it.

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Thus day 18. more fair - north by breeze - air warm. Some cirrus clouds. Afternoon wind south and a few cirrus clouds; and favorable time for viewing the eclipse.

At 3^h 25^m, by Clark, the ~~eclipse~~ ^{totality} was seen; the dark solar time once uncertain to two or three minutes. No planet or star was seen by the naked eye at the greatest observation. During this time there was sort of gloominess in the appearance of objects, and the air became sensibly cooler. The calculations as given in Wilds Almanack, were well made. In the American Almanack published at Boston, the beginning of the eclipse was put down 4^h 16^m, an error of 40 minutes, suppose solar time.

The calculations in some of our Almanacks are given in mean time, and for astronomical this is the most convenient; but for the people generally, solar time is to be preferred, as their time pieces are regulated by the sun. All Almanacks should express what time is used.

Wednesday 19. more fair - wind W. and lively. The day fair and very fine throughout. This day a muster of our Light Infantry, Riflemen, artillery and Cavalry near Stockbridge's Tavern.

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is Whately, composed of 12 companies of artillery, 4 of
 Cavalry and 8 of light infantry and riflemen. The companies
 were more generally rather small and too much ornamented
 in their dress. These troops are paid by the State, each man
 5 dollars a year & when they are in the field 12 or 14 days
 monthly, some thought camp duty, some useful instruction might
 be imparted.

The concourse of spectators was large, especially of
 young men, whose curiosity was always excited by
 military shows; and since nations will continue
 to decide their disputes by the sword, this excitement
 would not to be suppressed, as it induces soldiers to exert
 when enemies are threatened for the defense of
 the country.

Thursday 20. Warm fair; wind south & fine day
 throughout. A few stratus clouds at Sun set.

Dr John Delamater the Lecturer on various branches
 of Medicine, called on me once & was introduced by
 Dr. Williams. His countenance indicated intelligence
 and activity. But I have ^{little} opportunity to inter-
 and scientific discussions with him as his stay was
 short. On enquiring ^{however} about the rise of the water in the
 great lakes, he told that one was 22 inches higher than common.

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~~Monday~~ 21. Cloudy morn. westerly breeze. In
afternoon with fog on the hills & our moderately warm.
The wind changed to south, latter part of the day.
Our Commissioner for an agricultural survey
the State, Henry Colman, made me a short call.
He is now in the prosecution of the duty assigned
him, and will visit each town in the State to ob-
tain materials for a genuine report of its agriculture.
I know his well known talents and zeal. I think you
may look for a lucid report at the completion
of his services. Already has he given one of the Towns
of Essex containing useful information. The Com-
missioner seems to be inspired with the belief, that
great improvements may be made in our agricul-
ture, and of this I think there can be no doubt.
When the different matters in the towns are imbed-
ded in a Book, all can be informed, and many will
be induced to think. The information obtained will
be found particularly useful to those who can see
on worn out farms, in restoring them to their original
fertility. In new countries, where the lands are covered
with vegetable matter on the surface, agriculture
needs less artificial manure.

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Saturday 22. Cloudy morn; brisk south wind - air warm and much rain last night. Sun appeared occasionally about noon. Afternoon ultimately cloudy & fair with brisk wind at South and warm air. Evening cloudy & cloudy and air still warm.

Some of the maples in our street begin to show the yellow and red hue of autumn, and yet we have had no frost sufficient to ~~effect~~ ^{check} vegetation; the very slight one seen on the morning of the 1st instance having no effect. If this hue of the leaves proceeds from an increased oxygenation of the colony matter in them, should this increase in a point of color and not the whole? Perhaps it is from some defect of circulation in particular parts of the trees, indicating a decay of some of the limbs.

Sunday 23. Morn fair with numerous broken clouds; wind brisk from South - air warm. At 8 o'clock wind shifted to W. & blew strong, producing a sudden change of temperature of the air and a few drops of rain from heavy clouds. Afternoon cloudy, with frequent rain attended with fog.

This day, the sun reaches the equinox, enters Libra and changes its declination to south; day's length equal in

the sun sets at the north pole and rises at the south, & - having nothing for refraction.

To an inhabitant on the equator, the great astronomical machine at this time, exhibits a beautiful symmetry. The sun apparently moving ~~in~~ in a vertical circle, cutting the horizon in the east and west points, and the ^{meridian} zenith in the centre, ^{although} the stars moving in parallel circles, and the planets in the same manner, with a small variation arising from their obliquities; his terminator and horizon coincide, and the ^{two} poles at this extremity, pointing out his meridian. In short every thing appears as it really is, excepting the motion of the earth on its axis from west to east, which he transfers to the heavenly arch in a reverse order.

These appearances are very naturally exhibited by bringing the poles of an celestial globe to the horizon and placing it so that the poles shall be on the true meridian. In our latitude, ~~it~~ situated in an oblique sphere, the phenomena are not ^{exactly} similar.

Monday 24. Warm fair. Evening cool. Afternoon with next brisk cumulo stratus clouds

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4 Sun. set clear and calm, and air moderately cool.

The Philadelphia weekly messenger of the 19th instant, states that the rain on the 12th was overflowing, and that nearly six months had elapsed since the city and country had been refreshed with so liberal a supply. It is added that there was scarcely a dry house in the city on Wednesday night - all the roofs leaked in consequence of their long exposure to the sun. The rain at Desford was moderate through the day, but heavy during the night following, and continued some time the next morning. I regret that the direction of the wind, at Philadelphia, is not noticed, and should like to know the extent of the rain, as affording useful data for meteorological investigations.

Tuesday 25. More fair & a breeze from NW. at noon (wind South & hazy sky & cirro stratus) Clouds thicker at Sun set, indicating rain.

In looking over the Geography of the western & south western States, I find very favorable description of Tennessee. The state lies between the Lat. 35 and 36.30 N. and of course we should suppose it a hot and

unhealthy country for Northern men. But it is not so represented. The state is said to be variegated with mountains and ^{40th} valleys and some parts so broken as to be unfit for cultivation. These mountains are supposed to have a great influence on the climate, and render the country pleasant & healthy. It has been called the mild climate of the U. States. Vegetation is said to be very much sooner than in New Hampshire and the summers not much hotter than in New England. Many parts of the State are supposed to be as healthy as any section of the Globe. Parts are covered with aged forests and other parts are found destitute of timber. The principal products are corn, hemp, cotton, wheat & other small grains, (where the land is not too rich) flax, sweet potatoes as well as other kinds; Tobacco, upland rice, indigo, wine, garden plants and fruit trees grow luxuriantly, and as far as experiments have been made, it produces the grapes, both for pasturage and hay.

Among the minerals are salt, iron, copper, asbestos, and lead mines have been discovered. Among the trees is a species of Birch here useful for boards, timber

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and ten. Among the under growth, in low grounds, is
one, some 20 feet high, Virginia & sneezeweed root,
ginger, Carolina pink, angelica, senna, lobelia, Indian
Whisper, spice wood, wild plum, crab apple, haws, ha-
sternuts, sweet anise, reed bird, ginger, spikenard, wild
hop and grape vines. The glades are covered with
wild rice, wild oats, clover, buffaloberap, stemburnis &
pea vines. On the hills at the heads of rivers, and in some
high cliffs, one found majestic red cedars; many of
these trees are 4 feet in diameter & 40 feet clear of limbs.

The woods are full of game, and the rivers of
fish, some of a large kind. ^{It is} admitting these exceptions
to be correct, the country ^{will compare with the Virginia country} ~~is as good as~~; and
one of her poets sings on fallacies of its beauties:

"I sigh for home of a lowlier sky.

" So blue in its twilight and beauty for me;

" I wish for no landscape more fair to my eye

" Than the blue girdled land of my own Tennessee;

" With her daughters of beauty so lovely and fair,

" And her sons of elevation so valiant in war."

Where can an emigrant from the winter country of N. England
find a more inviting one, if it is in fact as happy as his home?

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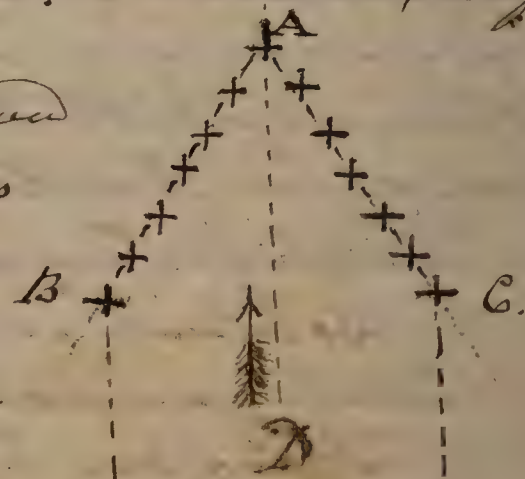
Wednesday 24. May cloudy and calm. At noon with breeze, and afternoon a steady rain; the air moderately warm and nearly calm.

The Wild Geese.

Our family inform me that a flock of wild geese (*Anser canadensis*) part this morning to the south, from which we conclude that the weather in the entire region has become cold.

The triangular order generally pursued in the flight of a flock of these birds, is a curious circumstance, and cannot but excite admiration in the beholder. The annexed figure represents the flight of a flock.

The leader is at the angle A , followed by others in echelon order on the lines AB & AC , each bird preserving an open front, on lines parallel to that of the leader AD . In this order there is no dan-



ger of interfering with each other, unless it be the first two after the ^{leader}. The lateral distance of the ~~first two~~ ^{two}, from centre to centre, determines the angle of flight, as BCA ; which might be ascertained by calculation were the dimensions of the birds ~~or~~ ^{or} their distances known.

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each other given. This angle, I believe, is always acute and
probably the same in all cases. Small flocks have been
seen in one line, as AB ; but still preserving the oblique order,
since the line AB oblique to the line of flight, AD .

The leader no doubt directs this line of flight, and we
inquire by what instrument he steers his course? Can he
calculate an amplitude or an azimuth, by spherical trig-
onometry? or has he a magnetic needle in his head? We
conceive with the standard part.

"Whether with reason, or with instinct believ'd,
"Know, all enjoy that power which suits them best;
"To blip alike by that direction led,
"And find the means proportion'd to their end,
"Say, where full instinct is the unerring guide,
"What pope or council can they need beside."

The poet continues with the following inquiries.
"Who taught the nations of the field & wood
To shun the poison, and to choose their food?
Prescient, the tides or tempests to withstand,
Build on the ice, or arch beneath the sand?
Who made the spider parallel design,
Sure as Democore, without rule or line?"

who

"Who bid the stork, Columbus like, explore
 "Heav'n's not his own, and worlds unknown before?"

"Who calls the council, states the certain day,
 "Who forms the phalanx, and who points the way?"

Whether ^{our} ~~reminents~~ ^{reminents} reason at all, or not from
 instinct is a question not ^{conclusively} ~~clearly~~ solved. In some of the
 most ^{apparently} intelligent, reasoning ^{animals} ~~persons~~ seem to actuate
 them in degree; and both combined, as in man?
 Our first sense.

"See then the acting and comparing pow'rs,

"One in their nature, which are two in ours;

"And reason rise o'er instinct as you can,

"In this 'tis God elicits, in that 'tis man."

In the flight of other gregarious birds which ^{help} ~~fly~~ in
 numerous flocks, as pigeons, no order seems to be preserved,
 and I have often wondered how it is possible they
 should move ^{in masses} without striking each other with their
 wings; but in their flight they may have an instinctive
 guide which we cannot see.

Men by close observation & reflection may learn some
 thing of the operations of nature; but after his utmost exertions
 toathom the secrets of God's works, much will remain
 mysterious.

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Thursday 27 Rain last night, and cloudy and foggy this morn, with a northerly breeze. Continue cloudy through the day.

Friday 28 - Moon cloudy since southerly breeze;
cloudy through the day, with up to 10 of a few minutes of
sunshine.

ii Philosophical Dictionary, from the French of M. de
Lottin. with notes and additions by A. Brown
Lem. First American Stereotype Edition: Boston 1834.
Royal Octavo, of about a thousand pages, and two
engravings. 2 Vols, bound in one.

Excepting a ^{number of} ~~considerable~~ edition which I am sure, this work is new to me. The subjects embraced are arranged alphabetically, ~~and~~ are numerous and often of considerable length, and evince much ingenuity as well as learning. Voltaire was born in 1694 and died at Paris in 1778, at the age of 84 years.

In some of his critiques on natural Philosophy and the sciences, it will be seen that the lapse of sixty years has brought forward improvements, which exhibit his incorrectness in some particulars. Many of the writings of this author are mentioned with great respect by

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historians of the time; especially ~~those~~^{his} ~~of the~~ ^{works} dramatic.
 But his philosophical ~~writings~~ ^{writings} have been reckoned too
 free, even ~~after~~ having a permission to ^{indulge} in a
 Christian community, yet to have served to pro-
 mote enquiry, and to enlighten the human un-
 derstanding. (See Russell's modern Europe Vol. 2. p. 586)

It is true, in treating upon many parts of Scripture
 he uses the same freedom of criticism, that he does in
 other ancient historians, especially in treating of the
 Jews. But in this does he use more freedom than
 some of our clergy of the present day; one of whom
 treating upon the inspiration of the scripture ^{testimonies} & says
 "The commonly received doctrine of the inspiration
 of all the writings included in the Bible, is a mill
 stone hung round the neck, sufficient to sink it
 ever further." The correctness of all the reasonings, sen-
 timents and statements contained in the Bible is by
 no means an essential part of the belief of a Christian.
 See Review of Hengstenberg's Christology: Christian
 Examiner, Vol. 16 p. 355.

The main drift of Votaw's philosophical writings, seem
 to be, aimed against the fanaticism & superstition of the

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times in which he lived, or rather the corruption of Christianity; but he may not at all times have been judicious and free from observed censure. He has indeed been charged with orthodoxy by the orthodox. But I must say, that little is found in his Dictionary favoring this doctrine: on the contrary much strong reasoning is ^{seen} ~~found~~ in support of the existence of a Deity, and he often speaks respectfully of Christianity.

That Mr. Hume should have selected this work in support of his pantheistical doctrine, appears to me very extraordinary; since it is seen that when Hume is advocating arguments in proof of a Deity, Hume does often recede to counteract the force of his reasoning.

Not having seen much of Hume's writings I am not sure I fully understand his views. But so far as I have learned it, the following ^{expresses} his belief.

The idea of an intelligent supreme creator who rules and governs the universe, he considers a chimaera, and substitutes what he calls nature. All the properties of matter are self-existent, and have been the same as they now ^{will} ~~exist~~ from eternity, and will ever continue. An apple ~~tree~~ seed when planted in the soil ^{that}

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that is suited to it, will sprout grass and produce an oak tree; the seed of an elm ~~that of an elm~~; the seed of an oak ~~that of an oak~~ &c. and all this without the agency of an intelligent primum mobile; the eternal laws of nature, which are uniform at all times, producing the effect. So, also, are the laws of magnetism, chemistry, gravitation &c. ^{those of the common properties, exist} operated in a similar manner. This he supposes is ^{more} ~~is~~ returned ~~to~~ to believe in an intelligent being who has existed from eternity, of which ^{his} ~~we~~ can have no adequate conception. But I enquire is it more difficult to conceive of the existence of an ^{intelligent} Deity from eternity, than the existence of the laws of nature from the same?

The difficulty in the pantheistical scheme lies here. In viewing nature we observe evident marks of adaptation and design. hence we say, an intelligent and powerful being must have produced them, and that without such designing power, they could not have been. The fact that design is seen in the operations of nature, is sufficient to satisfy me, that intelligence must be the primum mobile and not laws without intelligence. To say that these laws have existed eternally, and that there is design in them without a designing power to create them, seems to be too

~~ought~~ to be admitted. If we cannot conceive the eternal existence of Deity, neither can we conceive the eternal existence of matter and its laws. But when we believe in the eternal existence of an intelligent cause, who made & governs the matter of the universe, our minds are more satisfied than when we believe that nature has existed from eternity in its present form, without an intelligent cause, even if both are mysterious, the former is the least so.

In a dialogue between a Philosopher and Nature, in the crustal nature, page 160 vol. 2^d of the Philosophical Dictionary, we find the following.

The Philosopher Enquires. "Are you always active? Are you always passive? Do your elements arrange themselves, as water places itself over sand, oil over water, and air over oil? Have you a mind which directs all your operations - as councils are inspired as soon as they meet, as though the individual members composing them are often ignorant? Explain to me, I intreat, the enigma in which you are enveloped."

Nature. I am the ^{great} universal system. I know nothing further. I am reason, mathematics, and yet every thing in

and about me, is arranged agreeably to mathematical laws. Conjecture if you can how all this is effected.

Philosopher. Certainly, since your great universal system knows nothing of mathematics, and yet the laws by which you are regulated are those of the most profound geometry, there must ~~be~~ necessarily be an eternal Geometrician, who directs you and presides over your operations.

Nature. you are perfectly right; I am water, earth, fire, air, metal, mineral, stone, vegetable, and animal. I clearly perceive that there is an intelligence in me: you possess intelligence, although you see it not. Neither do I see mine; I feel this invisible power; I am unable to know it: why should you, who are only a very minute portion of myself, be anxious to know what I myself am ignorant of?

The dialogue continues, and the Philosopher tells Nature, "The more I reflect on the subject, the more clearly I perceive that you are only the envy of some Great Being, eternally powerful and sheer, who conceals himself and exhibits you."

If Mr. Amelund can discover his fault in this dialogue, he sees what I cannot.

In treating of God, Watts has the following sentiments. We have no adequate idea of the Divinity; we creep on from conjecture to conjecture, from likelihood to probability. We have very few certainties. There is something; therefore there is something eternal; for nothing is produced from nothing. There is a certain truth on which the mind reposes. Every work which shows us means come an end, announces a workman; then this universe, composed of spheres, of means, each of which has its end, discovers a most mighty, or most intelligent workman. There is a probability approaching the greatest certainty". Again -

"My reason alone proves to me a Being who has overruled the matter of the world; but my reason is unable to prove to me that he made this matter, - that he brought it out of nothing". +++

"Let them that I can do, without the aid of spheres or light, is to believe that the God of this world is also eternal, come subsisting by himself". +++.

"If God came nature exist from all eternity, as

as antiquity believed, however, are two necessary beings: now if there be two necessary beings there may be three. These doubts alone, which are the germ of an infinity of reflections, serve at least to convince us of the feebleness of our understanding. We must, with Cicero, confess our ignorance of the Divinity; we shall never know any more of it than he did."

These opinions seem not to tally very well with Mr. Hume's parathesis, and he makes the following note. "We can form no conception of a God or of any other being out of matter, or out of nature; we might suppose one out of the Universe, or out of existence, just as well. We know the existence of matter, only by its properties, and by its operations; we know nothing either of the properties or operations of God, and therefore can know nothing of such a being."

Naturalism says, "We feel that we are under the power of an invisible being; this is all; we cannot evidence one step further."

This does not suit Mr. Hume, and he adds another note, viz. "Not so. We feel nothing about it. It is

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not an object susceptible of feeling, any more than of sight, or of hearing. The word feel here, is used for imagine." Thus he seems to suppose that, because God is not tangible, like matter, we cannot believe in spirits. Let me enquire of Mr. Knudsen whether the properties of a triangle are tangible, whether he can feel that its sides are proportioned to the sines of their opposite angles? and because he cannot feel this proportion, will he say he disbelieves it. This truth we perceive by reasoning and reflection; and in the same manner we arrive at the knowledge of the existence of God.

Speaking of Attaine the Marquis D'Angers says: "If he lives to be old, he will write against dead men (at this time he was only 40 years ~~old~~), and be the author of works upon which much will be said both for and against. Heaven grant that the magic of his style may not give credit to false opinions and dangerous ideas; that he may not characterize this charming style, in prose and in verse by applying it to works whose subjects may be unworthy of the painter and the coloring; that this great writer may not produce a

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a multitude of bad copyists; and that he may
not become the chief of a sect, to which it will hap-
pen, as to many others, that the disciples will mis-
take the intentions of the patriarch.

In publishing the Dictionary, has not Mr. Huxford fallen into this error, ~~by~~ mistaking the intentions of the author? If any thing be found in the Dictionary to favour the pantheism of Mr. Huxford, it is not very obvious; and to me it appears that its chief is against it. That there are ~~many~~ incorrect principles advanced in the work, I am ~~permanently~~ ^{ready} to believe; but in the hands of uneducated and unimproved men, I think it may be useful, as leading to inquiries, and investigations of dogmas, which have ^{existed} and still prevailed in the world, and retained the prospect of useful knowledge.

September 29. Warm & sunny with some rain in
a westerly breeze. Air moderately warm. Sun ap-
peared at noon. Afternoon warm, and at sun set common
stratus clouds below, and cirro stratus above.

Among the forest trees in our eastern woods, I notice here and there some of a bright yellow, and one a very ~~high~~ deep-red standing in open grass; but no bright tree occurred.

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Sunday 30. Warm fair - breeze from N.W. - brisk at noon
and sky very clear. Afternoon fair & very clear &
a beautiful day throughout.

Monday October 1. Warm fair and southerly breeze, day
fair throughout and warm - very fine air.

Wrote a letter to my son Arthur at Paris, Illinois, in
answer to his of the 15th of September, including remarks
upon two projects of his, in relation to a location for a
settlement.

Messrs Boutelle and Hale, two of Mr. Boarden's assist-
ants, called on me. They are on their way to the County of Berks
- Shire to correct the errors of the survey ^{plans & maps} in that quarter,
they being found defective in many instances, as I have
anticipated; and probably equal errors will be found
in many other towns in the Commonwealth.

Surveying, as ^{it} is generally practiced in this Common-
wealth, is extremely imperfect. Many who practice it
are unacquainted with even the first principles of geom-
etry; and many of the instruments used are totally un-
fit. These men can run a magnetic line, cast the con-
tents of a square or parallelogram, and approximate to that
of a triangle; but few know any thing ^{of the magnitude} of the variation of the me-
ridian, or of the methods of determining it. Our geodesic survey

I hope will ~~soon~~ show, that ~~may be~~ the precision of land surveying may be accurate and relied on with certainty.

Good instruments may now be procured in this Country, but the important ones except; yet few surveyors can afford to pay the price of a good theodolite which is the best in open ground; and where time is of great value, the magnetic needle should not be relied on. In our thick woods a good magnetic instrument, in the hands of a skillful surveyor, is invaluable.

Tuesday 2. Main fair - with breeze - moon since south - air warm - day fine - at sunset stratus clouds in the west (or cirro stratus).

Wednesday 3. Main fair and warm - since south. Soon became cloudy & fair alternately, the wind at North ^W and air cooler. our maple leaves begin to fall from the trees while most of them are green. Evening cool.

Thursday 4. Fair main - since one breeze from south. In the morning frost was laid on the grass, the first decided one this season. The day fine throughout.

Friday 5. Main fair - wind south, with a fair day, throughout: alternation seems in repose at sunset one the air very agreeable.

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An old acquaintance of mine, Joshua Sweet, made a visit to my resident family with whom he had been intimate, & the Sweet is now in his 74th year & full of activity, enjoying good health. In the year 1781 he enlisted into the Continental Army at the age of 14, and served to the close of the war. In conversation with him I found his memory bright and his recollections of the operations of the army ^{generally} correct. Part of the time he ~~was in the service~~ he served as waiter of Capt. Phelon who afterwards fell in ^{the} Indian attack on St Clair's army in Ohio; at other times he served in the line and performed the usual duties. He states that he was detached to perform ordinary duty at Washington quarters, where he continued several weeks, and had frequent opportunities to see the general. When the general was at leisure in his menage and his children absent, he sometimes called him in and inquired about the manners and customs of the people in the section of the country whence Sweet came; particularly about our agriculture, our manner of rearing stocks and feeding cattle, the fertility of our soil &c. Having completed his inquiries, he would say you may now go. Sweet says his duty was easy and pleasant, ^{that}

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that his chief employment was to carry papers to officers commanding corps, and ^{he} was charged to return immediately, and to be ready at all times at a call. During the time he was on this duty, he lived with the General's guard and found well. The guard was a separate corps from the army, and performed no other duty than ^{that of} a guard to these quarters, which was generally some distance in the rear of the main camp.

When the troops were on the march over wet grounds & ^{had} ^{passed} through the mud, and much fatigued, I met says he has ~~seen~~ seen the General ride up to the flank of the column and familiarly enquire, Well Boys are you tired? If New England troops, he would add, no, New England men never tire. they are always ready to do their duty. On which the fatigued soldiers would shut up, dash on with renewed vigor, ~~and~~ seemingly forgetting that they were wading half leg deep through mud and water. This mode of managing soldiers has a most salutary effect, especially when the commander is esteemed by them. Marshal Davout, it is said, was remarkable mild in the treatment of his men; he spoke to them with mildness, reproved them with moderation and

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connected them with patient forbearance. In a difficult re-
treat a soldier who had not strength to support himself
sunk down at the foot of a tree to wait the end of his mis-
fortune. The marshal observing him, instantly dismounted his
horse, assisted the soldier in rising, placed him on his
^{animal} and accompanied him on foot till he reached the
waggons, in one of which he was placed. By thus attending
to the distresses of his men he acquired the title of Father
of the soldiers. Washington well understood the effect of
such management. Sweet related the following anecdote of
an Irishman of his company. During a scarcity of beef, the
men there a ^{poor} scanty ration of thin cutlets, and Port
was uneasy, at his cellars were, and determined to seek redress.
Washington with his aids, ^{one day} ~~and~~ passing along the front
of the camp, ^{on horseback} ~~and~~ Port resolved to share to him his
situation of beef. Placing himself in the attitude of soldier
under arms, with his hat under his arm, he advanced
in a measured pace to the General. ~~He~~ ^{and} holding
out his little ration, ~~and~~ ^{another time} ~~he~~ ^{said} "Does your
Excellency think this beef is sufficient for a good
soldier for one day?" The General very mildly inquired
if this was the whole that Port had chosen, and being in-
formed by others that it was. "Well Port, said he, I will see

that you are better supplied. The next day the return of beef were ample, and ~~that~~ of an improved quality, and Peet read the thanks of ^{his companions} ~~the~~ for his adventurous exploit. Sweet relates many anecdotes of the eccentric Col. Melang (Huckin^{in Bushmeyer}), of his regiment, whom he thinks, with all his singularities, was a good officer.

While on the march from West Point (under Genl Howe), to Philadelphia, to suppress an insurrection of a body of Pennsylvania troops, who have surrounded Congress here and demanded pay for their services, Sweet stated ^{that} the soldiers were exhausted and the troops nearly starved. Melang, who was always ~~very~~ careful of his men, seeing the commander of his regiment passing by, cried out to him, "Can you let me have a pasture? - a pasture! Why do you want a pasture? replace the officers. I want it to feed my men," says Melang, "or they will starve!"

While at Philadelphia Sweet was sent with the clothes of some officers to be washed, by ~~some~~ ^{some} woman who performed that service, who requested ^{him} ~~him~~ to cut them some wood ^{lying} near the door. Melang, who was very apt to be found at ladies houses, was standing in the door - very, reclining ^{his body} on one side & his hand on the other. Sweet commenced cutting the wood; but his

are slipping from its helve, struck the door just over man-
the king's head. Instantly in a rage the ^{Capt.} ~~king~~ roared out
you damn Yankee - you know no how to cut wood!

Smoot, after retiring out of the reach of the enraged French
man's sword, burst into a loud laugh at the expense of the Capt.

For several other anecdotes of this affair see Thatcher's
Journal of the Revolutionary War, page 432.

Mr Smoot now resides in Stillman where he has a
good farm, and with his pension from government, is
in easy circumstances, and has several children of respect-
able standing in various parts.

Singular as it may appear to ~~the~~ ^{some} men who have
lived up to ~~the~~ domestic life of peace and quietness, yet it is true
that those who ^{have} served years in the turbulent field of war
exposed to its hardships and dangers, become attached
to it; and many are found who would again engage
in their old employment, did not age forbid it. Many
of our revolutionary officers on their retirement appeared to
be unhappy, and they were not well fitted for a life
of repose; the dull round of domestic business was un-
suited to their tastes, & some who engaged in trade were
unfortunate. On inquiring of Mr Smoot whether he would
again engage in military service if his country required it?

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Saturday 6. Main fair - wind south. air moderate
at sunset Cumulo Stratus clouds overspread the sky -

The lines of poetry inscribed on the monument of Lo-
thar which we have met at Bloody Brook, are
taken from Lord Byron's Childe Harold, Canto 18.
65 ^{line} The bloody rivulet, which he calls Sanguinetto, empties
into Thrasimene lake, where Hannibal defeated the Ro-
man army commanded by the Consul Flaminius? The site
of the battle of Thrasimene is not to be mistaken. It lies
between the village under Cortona to Casa di Piano,
the next stage on the way to Rome, passes over it. Its
distance is about 40 miles from Florence. The site of
the battle is surrounded by the lake and hills; ~~and~~ the Ro-
mans were surrounded by Hannibal's army and completely
by defeated after a desperate fight of three hours, and
Flaminius killed. The peasants of the country point out
an open spot between Sanguinetto and the hills, which
they say was the principal scene of the slaughter. Near
some old wells on a black ridge on the left above the rivulet,
many bones have been repeatedly found, and this has confirmed
the traditions and the name of the "stream of blood".

See Notes to Childe Harold, page 71 - Byron's Works New York E. 1834

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Sunday 7. main fair wind N. E. brisk. Day fair throughout, and the easterly wind which has prevailed has brought a cool air, which may produce a frost.

Boston Quarterly Review.

This work is published on the first of January, April, July and October in each year, and to contain 128 pages each No. It is said to be edited by O. Brownson of Boston, and the fourth No is now out. Price 3 Dollars per annum, payable on the receipt of the first number.

The Review is devoted to Religion, Politics, Philosophy, and general Literature, and is open to the free discussion of all topics of general and permanent interest. Judging from the first 3 numbers, which I have seen, there appears to be no want of talent and literary knowledge in the Editor; and whether his political creed will correspond with my federal democracy, is to be determined by future numbers.

In the 3^d number of the work we find a long review of the Academical Lectures on the Jewish Scriptures and Antiquities. By John Gorham Palfrey D.D. Professor of Biblical Literature in the University of Cambridge. Vol. 1. The last 4 Books of the Pentateuch.

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From the enlightened theology which has emanated from the University of Cambridge of late years, and the acknowledged talents of Dr. Peckham, I was led to believe that a work from his pen, on a subject relating to Biblical Literature, would be found to contain interesting and instructive matter; as tending to remove the misapprehensions met with, in perusing the Pentateuch ascribed to Moses. The Doctor's work I have not seen, and therefore can form an opinion of it only from the Review ~~of it~~ in the Boston Quarterly, which, to say the least is an able production. It would not, however, be ^{wise} ~~just~~ to make up a full opinion without a perusal of the Doctor's works. But if the reviewer has made ^{faithful} ~~just~~ quotations and statements of the positions laid down by the Doctor, we may, with some degree of certainty, comprehend the chief of his labors.

The Reviewer approves of the freedom which Dr. Peckham uses in examining the Pentateuch. He says "the same criticism is to be applied to the writings of Moses and Aristotle. The genuine is to be separated from the spurious; the true from the false; the reasonable from the fantastic and absurd." The Dr. he adds "examines the works ^{with}

with the same impartial rigour he would apply it
 on the writings of Hesiod or Hermias. If he concludes
 the books of Moses were written at the time alleged,
 it is because he sees what ~~he sees~~ ~~what~~ he estimates as
 sufficient reason for that opinion". +++ "None can justly
 accuse him of begging the question at the outset, and
 revolving in the circle, so well trodden by his predecessors."

Dr Palfrey he says "certain a revelation has been made
 to man in words, spoken in the Hebrew language, and
 he sees no objection to a miracle, when there is oc-
 casion for one. He is so far from believing that
 Moses was immediately inspired to write all the
 laws in these books, that he declares some of the
 most important regulations permeated from Mo-
 ses himself, or from his friends, and that others ing-
 initiated with him, and were, by a singular process,
 'submitted for the divine approval', and then an-
 nounced, 'as resting on divine authority'. The Dr, the
 Reverend says, "divine that there was any miraculous agen-
 cy concerned in guiding the nation, by a cloud by day
 and a pillar of fire by night." And so in many other
 instances he differs from those who believe in their inspiration

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of the books of the Pentateuch. "Yet, says the Reviewer, we can hardly believe that his explanations will be found satisfactory to the majority of readers. While he admits the abstract credibility of miracles, he seems desirous of restricting the miraculous agency to the smallest sphere possible. But when the Deus ex Machina is once fairly introduced, neither the frequency nor the unrecalledness of his operations can produce any unbecomement. It is no relief to explain away ninety & nine miracles, while the hundredth is permitted to remain. If one Camel may go through the needle's eye, all may."

"The explanations of the miracles, so far from being satisfactory, will in many minds create new doubts and unbecomements. If so much is mere natural occurrence, why call any portion a miracle. If so many of the events hitherto accounted miraculous can be explained away by the application of enlightened and searching criticism, why may not the few remaining ones be explained away by the application of the same criticism? Most readers are well inclined to think, will wish the author had shown a broader and more obvious difference than he has, between the miracles he explains away, and those he retains.

come also between those circumstances attending the same occurrences, which he ascribes to miraculous agency, and those which he concludes were but natural events. His decisions in most cases, appear to us to be extremely arbitrary; at least he rarely adduces any solid reasons to justify them. He must respect his readers in general either to stop this side of him, or go beyond him".

The Reviewer confesses that the difficulties he has felt in regard to the wonderful events recorded in the Pentateuch were not removed, or in the least diminished. The author he says, does too much or not enough. "Does he not take quite too much liberty with the writings on which he comments, if they are to be regarded as the Holy word of God; come quite too little if they are to be regarded merely as a collection of ancient traditions?—quite too much if there be any ground for supposing Moses their author, and quite too little if we may receive them as anonymous productions. Is it not easier to believe all the miracles recorded in them, precisely as they stand, than the few he retains, and as he explains them? And will not the impressions of most of his readers

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he, that, had the author not adopted a theory he was desirous of maintaining, he would have admitted miraculous agency in them all, or in none? That his theory was to be sustained, and as it could not be by human aid, the introduction of supernatural agency became indispensable?.

One admission of Dr. Palfrey, the Reviewer thinks important and deserves to be remembered - viz. "The Pentateuch cannot have a supernatural origin if immoralities are commanded and erroneous and unworthy views of the Deity are presented."

The Reviewer says, Dr. Palfrey "supposes that all religious truth must be revealed directly, and immediately from God, as man is incapable of discovering it for himself. (Quere). Every such revelation must be authenticated by a miracle, for without this authenticating miracle, man could not distinguish, - in matters of religion, Truth from falsehood". The Dr's principle "that in interpreting Scriptures, Truth should take precedence of Tradition, and that we should follow the dictates of the enlightened understanding, instead of the superstitions of our fathers", will not

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be controverted by enlightened men.

But admitting that revelations have been authentic-
ated by miracles, how will the Dr. with his ad-
mission "that if immorality were commanded, and
various other unworthy views of the Deity were
presented, the Pentateuch cannot have had a
supernatural origin", answer the Reviewer on
the following points.

"Who is ready to maintain that the Almighty
makes his appearance in a visible form to ~~announce~~
announce these laws, in words of the Hebrew tongue?"

Are we to suppose he gives directions about "rams
skins dyed in red, and badgers' skins;" oil for the light
and spices for anointing oil? "Are all the minute
rules relating to the dress and purification of the priest,
the soldier, and others, to be regarded as laws verbally
uttered by the most High? Still more, will the

* The Reviewer might have pointed us to Leviticus Chap. 14 &
15, and several succeeding ones for elucidations of these particulars.
Dr Pulpney will perhaps say that these "regulations proceeded from
Moses himself"; but it is hoped he will not say "they were sub-
mitted for divine approval, and announced as resting on Divine
authority".

God, who is the father, ever whose brightest attribute is love, enact such laws as those which injoin the total extermination of certain tribes of the Canaanites? Is it God who commands that defenceless old men, unprotected women, innocent babies shall be savagely slaughtered with every aggravation of cruelty? - Shall it be said they were idolaters? What then were the Hebrews? We are indeed told that Jehovah would in like manner have exterminated all the Hebrew nation, save the descendants of Moses, had not Moses interceded for them. Can a Christian attribute such commands to the Father of Gentle and pure; to the God of Love? Our author admits that the divine origin must be given up, if it be proved that immoralities are commanded, or unworthy views of the Duty presented. Our would suppose the question then was already settled, for both the immorality and the unworthy views are apparent."

"Now, says the Reviewer, he (the br) is bound by his own assertions to admit one of two things, - either these rude anthropomorphic representations of the Divine Being, are not unworthy, but true; that God is such a Being as he is here represented; or to admit the books are not of divine origin.

The Reviewer comments upon many other subjects found in Dr. Palfrey's works, which we are compelled to omit (the whole occupying 70 pages). We will therefore close with some of his concluding remarks.

"The Doctor's work is not precisely such as the public expect; nor is it such a one as the wants of the public most needed. It is not the work Dr. Palfrey, in justice to himself, to his position, the institution and class of Christians with which he is connected, should have produced. We fear that it will do little to enhance his reputation, or that of the University of Cambridge, to draw young men to the School in which he is a Professor, or to inspire confidence in teachers of Liberal Christianity. We do not think it likely to commend ~~to commend~~ the old testament to those who have hitherto wanted confidence in it, or to subdue the strong prejudices which exist, few and wide, against the form of Christianity he is generally understood to represent.

The Reviewer nevertheless says, "we regard this book as a valuable accession to Biblical Literature, not indeed because it has accomplished everything, but because it shows an earnest desire to do something. It treats an important subject, and with more freedom, and critical spirit."

them it has been before treated in this Country, and puts forth principles, which in other hands, may lead to valuable results. It breaks the ice, and lays open the Jewish antiquities to the free action of reason and philology. It commences a movement, that may continue long, and go far before it is arrested. In these respects the publication is of importance, and should be cordially greeted."

If Dr. Palfrey's work deserves no higher commendation than the Reviewer gives it, I very much regret it; for I had ~~long~~ anticipated much useful matter in the work. I had hoped he would clear away the rubbish which had long hung around our systems of theology, like a millstone, as ~~the~~ ^{his} winter remarks, "sufficient to sink them". A belief in the divinity of Moses' writings, are not, in my opinion essential to ~~the~~ ^{the} belief of Christianity. They are to be respected as ancient history; and when we rank them with Herodotus, Josephus and some others of olden times, do we not give them as high an elevation as they deserve. For it seems that Christianity can never ^{appeal} in an inviting form, so long as it is essentially connected with the ^{lowly} history of the Jewish nation.

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Monday 8. Last night a strong frost - main fair and wind north. Afternoon the sky perfectly clear of clouds the air almost calm, and nature puts on a serenity of the most pleasing kind. (Life of Brandt by Col. Stone)

A Philadelphia paper contains an Extract from Stone's life of the Indian Chief Brandt. This work has engaged the attention of Col. Stone sometime, and no doubt will be interesting to Americans, who have often heard of ~~him~~ ^{his virtues} and sometimes felt him. Wyoming witnessed his ferocity in 1778. He was called a half blood and ~~received~~ a sort of education at Dartmouth College, or the Indian school at Lebanon Connecticut; Drake says the latter, and that he was a full blooded Indian of Onondago. His education appears to have been slight nor was his natural roughness much ^{smoothed} ~~softened~~ by it. Perhaps it rendered him more capable of inflicting his cruelties on our frontier inhabitants. Some late attempts have been made to exculpate Brandt from some of the cruelties attributed to him during the war of the revolution. but, I believe, without much success. But before making up an opinion of his character, let us listen to his story by Col. Stone (See No 9, page 100 for noting the work,

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Tuesday 9. Last night a 2^d. Strong frost - moon fair &
southerly wind. Afternoon partially cloudy. Air moderate
Western Sickness

The Papers state that sickness to an alarming extent
now prevails throughout the States of Indiana, Illinois,
and Michigan. It is attributed to recent drought and
sultry weather, having dried up the brooks &c. leaving
large quantities of vegetable matter to decompose in
the sun. Letters from our Dearfield emigrants in Illinois
had informed us of the same, though they have been
rather reserved on the subject, probably to prevent
alarm in their friends here. Yesterday a letter was
received from the new settlement, near Shoberville
stating that Mrs. Clifton, the old lady who left home
last summer with the family of her son Joseph, was
dead - her age $84\frac{1}{2}$ years, too old for an emigrant
from New England. The season has proved un-
healthy in several other western & southern States.
Once thus it is, generally, with countries while new, in
latitudes about, and south of ours. Such was the case
in the western part of the State of New-York, on its
first settlement, and ever since in early times. Whether

immigrants by a residence in New country become ac-
 climated and less liable to fevers, the prevalent dis-
 eases, is a question not yet settled. Peck, the Geographer
 of Illinois, thinks the older residents are as liable to
^{fevers} ~~the~~ as new emigrants; but in this he disagrees with
 some medical writers in the western States. If the
 country should continue unhealthy after it is fully
 and thoroughly cultivated, I mean those about our
 latitude, it would be an anomaly, not readily ex-
 plained. The country in general consists of vast areas
 of alluvium, and of course will require time for
 the decomposition of its vegetable matters. When the
^{climate grows} ~~climate~~ is cholerific, I think the country must become healthy.
 And even now, one would suppose, the chry, grass-coo-
ered prairies would be salubrious. Perhaps however,
 turning them up with the plow, may open new
 sources for miasma and thus contaminate the
 air. Emigration to the western country, it is said, is
 still great; but probably the sickness of this season
 will give it a check. Aside from this liability to
 epidemics, the inducements to emigrate from countries,
 where lands are high, would be irresistible. See Dr Gold-
 well on Climate, page 25 of this N^o.

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Wednesday 10. More fair; and the last night being some cloudy no frost was seen; the southern wind yesterday brought a warmer air. Wind this morn. N.E. Some low clouds cover the sky.

Boston Quarterly Review No 4.

This number (for October) completes the vol. 1838. The sweep of the work, says the Editor, has not been great, but more than we looked for, and he regards the Review no longer as an experiment. Our next No., he says, will commence with new courage, and contain a somewhat elaborate exposition of the New French school of Philosophy, and an article on Animal Magnetism by an adept. The vol. comprises 514 pages handsomely printed on good paper.

Many articles in the vol. have commanded my attention; ~~and~~ I have examined its perspicuous style, and often the force of the arguments in support of their positions advanced. In the Review of Mr. Ripley's Specimens of Foreign Literature the ^{Review} speaks in high commendation of the two Vols. now out, and says "they are just the volumes for us young Americans". But the preference he is disposed to give of French and German Literature over

that of the English, I think is hardly sustained. If the law is tinged with the monarchical and constitutional principles of England, so must the form be of those of France and Germany. In this performance may there not be some undue prejudice in the mind of the Editor? Mr. Disley's attempt to make us acquainted with German literature is highly laudable, and it is to be hoped he will meet with due encouragement. We in the Country are in great want of this information. But we say give us of all the Literature and science of the the enlightened nations of Europe, and of the world.

Highly pleased as we have been with many of the articles in the ~~Vol of the Review~~, from one, in the last number, headed American Literature and American Slavery, morally and politically illustrated. By S. B. Greendwell, we must withhold assent, and ^{even} express our disgust. That the Editor, after displaying so much ingenuity as he generally has throughout the volume, should ~~write~~ ^{accept} such an article, is an anomaly. In the whole 27 pages, comprising this Review, nothing but the grossest sophistry is to be found. And I should think myself as well employed

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in attempting to refute ~~him~~^{it}, as if he had ~~attempted~~^{intended} to prove that the propositions of Euclid were false. Will it be said that the Reviewer wants patronage, and that the article was penned to obtain it in the Slave-holding states? We should be sorry to believe this was the design. The attempt of the Reviewer appears similar to that of a wily Lawyer, who is supplanting a ~~best~~ cause in a plea to a jury when he knows it ~~is~~ a bad one. His sophistry, however, is harmless, for it is very superficial, and easily perceived. I regret the final occasion for these remarks, but truth elicited, and justice demanded them.

One peculiarity is noticed in the Review. The title of a Book is placed at the head of an article, like a text to a sermon, and little or nothing is said of the work. The writer chooses his theme which the title suggests, and pursues it without touching the statement and arguments of the book; thus presenting an essay rather than a review.

Thursday 11. Rain last night. morn cloudy & soft breeze. afternoon broken clouds, & sun shine for quantity - the air moderate

In day

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Friday 12. Warm fine - wind south - air moderate
afternoon cloudy with some rain

Cattle Show

yesterday and this day, the annual Cattle Show
at Northampton; ^{was held} the address, by Rev. Henry Col-
man, an experienced Commissioner. But a few
people attended from Franklin & Hampshire Counties on
account of the distance, and hence the animals exhibited
were principally brought from the vicinity of Northamp-
ton. This difficulty might easily be remedied by
appointing, or fixing, viewing stations in each County,
on different days, where a Commissioner appointed
by the Society, should attend to inspect the animals,
~~and~~ machines & implements exhibited, and report
on the last day at Northampton, where all light
articles might be sent, as at present. I have hitherto
traced up this plan.

Saturday 13. more cloudy - soon clear & wind N.W.
afternoon clear air cool & rather cold. Some scattered
dark clouds appear in the west.

Letter from my son Luther to Lebedu, dated Paris
October 1st received this day. States that he has

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been sick, since that the Country has been a perfect hospital for six weeks. At Deerpark, containing 600 inhabitants as many as five have been buried in one day; some hundreds have died along the Illinois River. Says he had not 30 ^{to 40 or 50} men, and in 15 days 29 were taken sick, but all he states is now over (nearly) as there has been a change of weather; a few are a little unwell with the ague. The diseases were fever of every form.

In Indiana, Michigan, part of Ohio and Kentucky the sickness has been especially severe. Of his men from Deerpark, G. S. Williams & G. G. Miller were the only persons that have escaped seriously.

During the cool summers that have prevailed for several years past, the western States have been pretty free of fevers, and our emigrants were led to believe that they were as well healthy as the old States; a return of hot summers may produce a different belief and in a degree check the current of emigration to that quarter.

The sickness cannot be attributed to latitude alone; for it prevails in Michigan & in Wisconsin; but to the unusual heat of the summer and the extraordinary drought. added to the common miasmata of alluvial soils in new

countries come especially of live ones.

In his Enquiry into the causes of the increase of febrile and some intermitting fevers in Pennsylvania, Dr Rush says, one "cause of the late increase of these fevers, must be sought for in the different and unequal quantities of rain which have fallen within these last seven years.

While our creeks and rivers, from the uniformity of seasons, were confined to steady bounds, there was little or no exhalation of febrile miasmata from their streams. But on the dry summers of 1780, 1781, and 1782, by reducing our creeks and rivers far below their ancient marks; while the wet springs of 1783 and 1785, by swelling them both beyond their natural heights, have, when they have fallen, as in the former case, left a large and extensive surface of moist ground exposed to the action of the sun, and of course to the generation and exhalation of febrile miasmata." The inhabitants of Egypt, he adds, are almost always dying the overflowings of the Nile; the rivers appear only after the reefs of the river - "Rivers which fall in our State after the middle of September, are so far from producing fevers, that they generally prevent them;

and he believes they cut, in the autumnal season, by
eliding some thus destroying, the febrile inflammation that
was produced by the heat and moisture of the pre-
ceding summer! Vielle Medicines Longman Vol. 2. p. 269 & 270.

A full history of the Western sickness, this season, is necessary for determining, whether the Doctor's theory will apply to it. Who will give it?

Sunday 14. More cloudy, though the clouds are broken
wind S.W. &c. Day generally cloudy, & moderate

Monday 15. Rainy morn. north breeze cloudy most of the day and evening clear.

Thursday 16 Warm fair. Southerly breeze, which in-
creased to a brisk wind at noon, shifted to NW. of camp,
wafting cool air. (Frost this morning, says a neighbor)

Sun set, wind again south

Wednesday 17. Warm fair - Wind NW. quite cool.
Insects are now common once will not ^{be} plentiful
by notice, unless attended with uncommon serenity:

The day fair throughout. The woods ^{are} assuming the autumnal tinge.

A Paris, Illinois, paper of the 5th instant, contains an account of the western sickness, corroborative of the lat.

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intelligence from my son Arthur. "Many are yet danger-
ously ill, though it is hoped that the worst is passed."

"Considering the immense number of cases (it is remarked), the
diseases can by no means be called fatal; and most of
those that have proved so, might have been remedied
by the skill of a physician in season, or were aggravated
by doses of the thousand opach nostrums, which we regret
to say, have been so freely administered through our State."
"We only wonder that, in their credulity the people
do not get poisoned to death often than they do."

This credulity is found among the uninformed
people of all countries, but most in our ~~country~~
ones where science is often at a low ebb. Skill-
ful physicians are of great value in all places; but
it often happens that they cannot find support
where they are wanted. Such cannot indeed
cure all diseases, but they can do much to alle-
viate them; cure often by early application,
cure them. The science of medicine is progressive.
Let us then encourage its study, in its most
improved forms, while we give no encouragement
to empiricism. Let it not be understood that

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I would designate the value of a shrewd and experienced nurse whose assistance is of the utmost importance. Many of these are found among females whose advice is not to be despised in cases of simple disorders, and who may be trusted in prescribing simple medicines. But when fatal epidemics prevail, science of an elevated order, must step forward to check the formidable enemy, and here ^{even} she may be baffled. The rationale of fevers is not yet, and perhaps never will be, fully understood by our most scientific physicians; but if from human skill, successful cure is expected, it is from such men. Hence then, when we perceive a disposition among the uninformed part of society to undervalue science, as is too often the case, every laudable effort should be made to remove the fatal error.

Thursday 18. Warm fair - wind NW. the day few more pleasant throughout. At sun set a few well marked stratus clouds were seen, with some beautifully characterized macroscopical backs. our woods are fast changing to the yellow color, and are now in the street begin to drop their foliage.

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Taylor's Diegesis.

This work has recently been presented to the public from a Boston Press under the following title: The Diegesis, being a Discovery of the Origin, Evidence, and Early History of Christianity, never before or elsewhere so fully and faithfully set forth. By the Rev. Robert Taylor A.B. & M.A. C.S.

The origin of this work will appear from the following statement.

In the year 1824 ^{a society} was formed in London, called the Christian Evidence Society; claiming to promote the love of truth, the practice of virtue, and the influence of universal benevolence, as opposed to foolish and contradictory systems of religious faith &c. The meetings for discussing the evidences of the Christian Religion were to be held every Tuesday evening, in the society's Arcopagus, 84 Cannon Street, City, to which all respectable persons, upon absence of the necessary regulations were admissible. The Rev. Robert Taylor who is said to have been a regular and canonically ordained clergyman of the Established Church, ^{now appointed} ~~was~~ ^{was} once Chaplain of the Society.

In 1827, Mr Taylor made a public challenge to ^{all} ~~any~~ ^{minions}

ministers and Preachers, to come forward and show, if they could, the contrary of the four general propositions, which, in the Society's manifesto, are declared to have been, 'as far as to ~~transpire~~ ^{transpire} ~~revel~~ ^{revel}', fully and unanswerably demonstrated.

The propositions were,

1. That the Scriptures, of the new Testament, were not written, by the persons, whose names they bear.

2. That they did not express, in the times to which they refer.

3. That the persons of whom they treat, never existed.

4. That the events, which they relate, never happened.

To the propositions were appended the out-line of what were supposed proofs of their truth.

To direct an attack upon the established religion of the country, was ^{not} supposed to pass unnoticed by the Government of England; Mr. Gaylar was prosecuted, convicted and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in Oakham jail.

Nor were the clergy inactive. The Rev. John Pyle Smith D.D. came out with a reply to Mr. Gaylar's challenge; but it appears, he wrote under irritation, and made use of ungenerous epithets, which necessarily lessened the value of his work.

once written out by the sect calling themselves Christians. He claims that the Gospels of Matthew, Mark & John were written by them; and asserts that Luke wrote his as he had heard it from Peter, and the acts of the apostles as Paul delivered it to him. And finally comes to the conclusion advanced in his two last propositions, 'that the persons of whom the scriptures treat never existed, and that the events, which they relate never happened.'

Mr Geylor examines the evidence derived from the apostolic and ~~other~~ ^{Christian} writings, down to the close of the fourth century, and gives many extracts from their writings which he thinks support his propositions.

To one unacquainted with the ancient languages, and the numerous ^{old} ~~ancient~~ books which Mr Geylor quotes, it is impossible to come to a decisive opinion of the weight of his authorities in support of his propositions. This must be the work of men who have spent their time in the study of ancient philology.

To me however, it appears, that if Jesus and the evangelists never in fact existed, the numerous ^{common} ~~written~~ ^{written} of the apostles and other Christians, would not have recognised them in the manner they have, as cited by Mr Geylor himself.

That the Religion of Christine (or Kristina) may have
 been brought from India to Egypt and thence been adopted,
 is not very improbable; since if some of its moral
 principles, if it had any, were embraced by the early Christians
 it would not, in my opinion, ^{surprize} ~~surprize~~ reasons why we
 should reject others found in the gospels. Moral prin-
 ciples must have existed among all nations, which ~~have~~
 the useful arts and sciences have flourished; and
 may we not say they are eternal and unchangeable.

The Design of Mr Geylar need excite no alarm. If it is
 not well founded it will be refuted; but if it is the truth
 it ought to be regarded. If Christianity were not still
 the test of thorough investigation, then it must fall. If
 it is founded on a solid basis it will endure. Some
 persons think, as it has heretofore been presented by
 old theologians, it is defective in many points; but the
 I am ready to believe, and correct them; since it gives
 me satisfaction ^{to perceive} that we have, especially in New England,
 an enlightened clergy, who are making successful ex-
 ertions to clear them away.

Mr Geylar proposes to decline that Christianity,
 on the whole, is injurious to ~~civil~~ civil society. He says

is found in the scriptures. By retaining this defective doctrine in these ~~books~~, does Mr Taylor think they will be more valuable to his attacks, and give him an easier victory? For the same purpose ^{he} might wish to find the Principles of Calvin there; but in vain we think he would search the scriptures for ~~find~~ those exploded principles, which never were seen ^{through} ~~by~~ eyes open to the light of reason and common sense.

From Mr Taylor's books we learn that he has been prosecuted and imprisoned for publishing his investigations and opinions of the Christian Religion, as an heretic.

That a nation possessing so much science and good sense as the British, should still retain in its laws, a punishment for the punishment of Heresy is a matter of astonishment, and proves that it is not yet ^{wholly} ~~entirely~~ free of some of the absurdities of the dark ages.

What is Heresy? Take its definition from an approved Dictionary. "An opinion of private men different from that of the Catholic and orthodox Church." In another it is defined "an error in some essential point of Christian faith, publicly avowed and obstinately maintained." But who is to be the judge of this? Protestants

-entism was once, ~~the~~^{real} heresy, and so is Unitarianism now. Should the latter gain an ascendancy ~~with~~^{among} a majority of the people, orthodoxy would be heresy.

A commentator on the second definition above, says "Particular modes of belief or unbelief, therefore, which have no tendency to overturn Christianity itself or to scrape the foundation of morality, cannot be held as falling within the above definition. It is properly obstinacy, and not the crime, that is considered as constituting the character of heresy. When a man embraces any opinion, however erroneous, but is at the same time humble and ingenuous, really desirous of receiving further light and instruction and giving its ^{weight} to every argument that is urged against him, he is not guilty of heresy."

Does obstinacy constitute the crime! But we agree, who shall judge of this?

The laws of England have been severe regulations, and many have been burned at the stake for the crime. Anything more obstinate. On the increase of light, the laws were modified and reduced to a single act, extending only to prohibition of offices & places of trust.

in the government. These modifying laws however need
 to be difficult to execute, as the people become
 more enlightened; and in 1813 ^{they} ~~was~~ enacted. But still
 the crime of heresy is an indictable offence under the
 common law, and continues to be enforced; though, it is
 said to be the wish of many in ~~England~~ Great Britain
 that their statute books may be entirely relieved from
 the oppression of penal laws in the province of re-
 ligion, and that the rights of conscience may be for-
 ever confirmed, as not controllable by human laws,
 nor amenable to human tribunals. Yet with these
 enlightened sentiments, the nation clings, in a degree,
 to its persecutions, and still gives its ^{the} ~~high~~ ^{high} ~~vest~~
age of grace of elasticity their productions from the pier-
son in which they are incarcerated.

Though Great Britain may be aware to use republi-
 can principles in regard to religion, we will find present
~~but~~ ^{with} one scruple, which we hope more light
 will induce her to adopt. It is the act passed by
 the assembly of Virginia in 1786. After a preamble declaring
 the freedom of the mind, it is as follows:
 "Be it enacted &c. That no man shall be compelled to frequent

or suspect any religious worship, place or ministry
whatsoever, nor shall be enforced, restrained, molested
or burthened in his body or goods, nor shall otherwise
suffer an account of his religious opinions or belief;
but that all men shall be free to profess, and by an
agreement to maintain, their opinions in matters of relig-
ion, and that the same shall in nowise diminish,
enlarge, or affect their civil capacities." —

The Religious Laws of former of the States are
based upon the same principles, and in Massachu-
setts they do not essentially differ. One law we
however which varies from the rest cited. I allude
the act relating to Blasphemy, and contumeliously
reproaching the holy word of God.

As regards Blasphemy ^{as defined in the law}, one would suppose that in
a civil ^{well} community ^{one} could be found ~~who~~ ~~could~~
~~be~~ so foolish as to be guilty of it. When it occurs I
think there is good ground for suspecting a change-
ment of ~~the~~ intellect. But in the recent case of Abner
Amesland in our State, it is ^{very} ~~hardly~~ reasonable to sup-
pose a change of mind. ~~He~~ ^{He}, I understand, be-
lieves in no God, other than what is seen in nature.

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as in other words, no other than ^{the} equality & pro-
prietorship of matter. If he thinks he has sufficient reasons
for this belief, let him believe it, and rest under
the stigma which thinking men will attach to it;
and sure I am, that his followers will not be in-
clined to give up their belief, by the harshness
inflicted by our laws. The gross manner in which
~~he~~ ^{they} publish his sentiments in ~~his~~ ^{papers}, is re-
viling to the minds of those of a different belief; but
I would not punish him for his opinion; the con-
tempt of the public would be a more effective check
such ^{sinful} ^{conduct} ^{of}

In permitting for a "cantankerous reproach of the word of God," there may be danger; for honest men differ in regard to ^{God's} ~~the~~ word. Some of our most enlightened clergy are of opinion, that the scriptures contain much that is not the word of God, and are wont by endeavoring to separate the pure from the chaff. On right or the other man ^{may} believe that the work of Dr Priestly on the Corruptions of Christianity, is a continuous reproach of the scriptures; while others are persuaded that the Dr is one of the strongest supporters of them. I can ^{then} ~~see~~ ^{to} see perfect freedom of ^{opinion} ~~in~~ investigating and

stigma to those who obstinately embrace every absurd opinion, without investigation; and who every attempt to compel us, vi et armis, to their mode of thinking, punish them. This, I think, is the true policy.

Friday 19 Rainy-morn which continued through the day, though moderately - wind northerly - foggy and cloudy. Rain continued in the evening.

Dr Williams informs that fevers are somewhat prevalent in some towns in this part of the Country - Is this owing to the hot season? Our valley is generally healthy, and fevers are seldom seen ~~now~~ near Mays.

Saturday 20 Warm fair - wind N.W. & brisk. Many scattering clouds through the day, and the air moderate.

Sunday 21. Warm fair - wind NW. - Many Cumulo stratus clouds occasionally covering the sun - air moderate - at sun set, sky wholly covered.

Monday 22. Warm fair - wind SW, brisk. Day very fine & warm air.

Our Newspapers are now filled with electioneering pieces, each party crying out distinction if their favorite candidates do not succeed in the approaching election. We have

among us the whig, the clannatic, the anti-Licence law
the anti-Slavery ^{and} ~~placards~~ ^{placards}, all upon the alert. Two
Candidates are in nomination for Governor, Samt and
Morton, and how these parties will amalgamate, I
know not. What a pity it is, that we are subjected
to such an annual bluster. Give us an elective gov-
ernment, but one in which the people are not kept
in a constant turmoil; one in which honest and peaceable
men may enjoy their rights and privileges, without
an eternal contention. We have plenty of men
fit for the highest offices, who, when duly elected,
should command our confidence, so long as they
administer the government according to the principles
of the constitution. But this is not our course: as
soon as the successful candidate has taken his seat
opposition is set up by the defeated party, and ~~fresh~~
new clamours raised, to render him unpopular, with
a view to the next election; and thus the leaders of the
opposition fill their ^{news} papers with their ^{insidious criticisms} ~~denunciations~~ to work
up the people's vote with them the next opportunity.
In a free government where all are eligible to office, this
is natural, and would be harmful, were it not

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that the honest part of the people, are sometimes induced to believe that corrupt leaders are actuated by patriotism. A due degree of watchfulness ~~to~~ ^{of} men in office is not amiss. But to suppose them to be ^{guilty} ~~callous~~ ^{by} to the misfortune of their country because they are for a short time elevated to seats of honor, would be to suppose men ~~are~~ in fact, not morally depraved, as is held by a certain religious sect still lingering among us. Some it appears that the trustees of the turnpike office, as mentioned by our Countrymen, are a grand guard against encroachments of ~~our~~ ^{why are} ~~in power~~. ^{of which} ~~of which~~ ^{they} are to feel the effects, when they retire from the place, as well as the people. Would they to hold their seats during life, and their descendants inherit their places, the case would be different; but since our Constitutions are the law. Let us then see these are strictly regarded. When this is done in a country where we have the liberty of voting, ^{it} ~~is~~ be preposterous to suppose a few dishonest men who are elevated to places for short times, could destroy the liberties of the people. In our State

the greatest danger is from the extravagant salaries
 allowance to some of our clerical officers. These are
 extraordinary hints to the false priests who will spare
 no pains to seize ^{them} ~~it~~, for the gratification of their avarice.

The salaries in Massachusetts would be less & more agreeable
 were it not for the great influence of the representation
 of our rich and populous ^{towns & great} cities on the seaboard, where
 the profits of trade create extravagance in living, and clergies
 are considered of no more value than cents, as the farmers
 towns in the interior. In States distant from the
 Sea Coast, where the towns are more equal, the salaries
 are generally much lower. And thus it is, when we
 tell a rich man in Boston that 2500 dollars is a
 fee in compensation for the Governor, he calls it a
 paltry sum, and so it may be, when scaled by his
 profits; but to enable him to judge correctly of the amount
 of the salary, let him ~~have~~ ^{see} himself a few years ago
 on one of our best country farms, distant from the sea-
 board, and he will find that clergies are not so
 scarce without hand labor and strict economy.

When salaries are reduced to a proper level, the mag-
 ists for office will be less violent, & honest men more respected.

Thursday 23 warm from one extreme to the other with
saturday, and the day very fine & pleasant.

This day Dr Williams and his wife went out for Willo-
by, State of Ohio, where he is engaged to deliver lectures in the bo-
lege at that place, on materia medica & jurisprudence. I have
received a manuscript containing queries in relation to
the State of Ohio. He is to be absent about 2 months
and leaves a partner in his place, Dr. Eschscholtz
a very man.

The death of Capt David Sturgis of Northampton
aged 49 on the 18th instant is announced in the papers.
Capt. Sturgis' mother was sister to mine. King
for many years he worked freight boats ^{on the Connecticut} from New
Haven to Hartford, and ^{learned} ~~extensive~~ his care,
and fidelity in the business, by which he acquired
a considerable property.

Wednesday 24 Cloudy rain, ~~and~~ ~~and~~
and rainy breeze from the north. The day rain
and cloudy. Low and moderate.

A gentleman called on me of the title name
Sect Shelton from the City of New York. His ob-
ject stated to be, to gain information of the mineralogy

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and geology of this Town. He seemed to be unacquainted with Professor Hitchcock's Report of the Geology of Massachusetts, which I showed him. It seemed to engage his attention, but finding our region secondary, he was not disposed to recommend it, as he wished to ^{visit} ~~examine~~ one that was primitive. Who named me to him, I know not. Finally Lawrence our Tavern keeper. There seems here many students of late years.

Received a letter from San Antonio dated Oct ¹³ 18th at Paris; acknowledges the receipt of mine of the 1st instant. States that they have no new cases of sickness; that some who have been sick and unable to work ~~will~~ will return to Deerfield (many of the Deerfield boys).

Thursday 25. Cloudless over the sky - and a wind breeze from the south. Afternoon occasionally fair and some rain - at 4 o'clock a brilliant rain bow - The sun ¹/₂ in high, of course the summit of the bow high; the extremities rather indistinct. Perhaps no phenomena in the heavens are more satisfactorily described and explained than those of the rain bow, upon Newton's principles of

of the prismatic colours. Before ^{the appearance of} these were made known by that wonderful man, the appearance of the bow must have excited astonishment, as it would now, in the uniformity, were it not so frequently seen. Like other ~~common~~ phenomena it ceases to surprise, although the rationale is not understood by them.

The habit of looking into the causes of things is certainly commendable, though we cannot explain the whole. By this habit many have made discoveries of things of high importance to man, and nothing leads so directly to the proofs of the existence of a great first cause, as a thorough examination of nature as it is presented to our view. A wonderful indeed is the picture! astonishing the contrivance! Man is indeed, endowed with great powers of mind; but after all his researches, how limited!

"We look at the sun. We enquire 'whence are the beams - they exulting light?' Other things have their beginning and end; but thou art forever the same rejoicing in the brightness of thy course?" O, A, or

what is this amidst the works of God? Is it not 235
a point, and as nothing in the firmament of heaven!

Friday 26 Main fair with Southwinds and every
fair throughout and very pleasant.

^{from Boston} Pamphlets on the Linn law are sent into the country
making strong appeals to people to sustain it. They are
elegantly written; but probably will not be read
by the opposers of the law; and if they should, will
not have much effect for the people have taken
their ground, and will maintain it right or wrong.

Men thus incensed will not be persuaded
to alter their course, even when wrong, unless
gentle means be used and time given to cool their
heated passions. The law prohibiting the sale of
dist spirits in the manner it does, is a rash attack on
a fortification, which can be captured only by a
slow and regular siege, in which great caution
must be used; and even an abandonment must of ~~the siege~~ it
may be wise to suspend it, when the enemy
is too strong. In elections the majority are go-
verned by self interest, and whatever they think this is, ~~they~~
whether mistaken or not, they will cast their votes for.

October.

Saturday 27. Cloudy morn - a few flakes of snow fell, followed with moderate rain - wind with end-light. Afternoon fair & moderate air.

This day our common field is opened for cattle and houses, for one month.

Sunday 28. Morn Cloudy - wind southerly - Sun appeared before noon, but soon covered, and in afternoon same rain continued in the night.

Monday 29. Morn fair and brisk N.W. wind - fair the day cloudy & a few flakes of snow fell - fair towards night.

A Philadelphia paper of the 24. of Oct^r ^{states} that the sickness in Illinois continued at the last dates. Among the deaths at Peoria is that of Judge Bigelow one of the Digest of Laws. I think must be Lewis Bigelow late of Petersham in this State. Within a few years he emigrated to Peoria. As a Lawyer he was held in high estimation here, and his Digest of the ^{of the} first 22 Vols. of Massachusetts Reports, ~~published~~ ^{was} valuable. It appears from the preface to his works that he contemplated a continuation through subsequent volumes. But this it seems he did not ~~complete~~ ^{complete}.

Tuesday 30 more partially cloudy - breeze from S.
afternoon fair and pleasant.

Corn Crops Our farmers have now gathered their
crops and of excellent as to quality, bright hue and
soundness, scarcely a soft ear is found at the husking.
In many cases the corn ~~planted~~ was of a smaller
variety than we formerly planted and the crop less
productive; but when the old crop was raised
it was large, and perhaps never better - the effect
of the heat of the past summer.

Wednesday 31. Cloudy morning with a fall of snow
sufficient to whiten the grounds - breeze from N.
W. Afternoon fair & snow gone, though some flecks of
snow fell towards evening.

The Election. As the day approaches, the political
points wax hotter and hotter and it is amusing
to observe the opposite sentiments culminated by
them. On the one hand it is said, that no settled
political principle has governed the past or present
elections, unless it be one which ~~for the last~~
has leveled ruin upon the heads of thousands;
that passion and the interest of party, have been

the chief governing powers in the general government for the last nine years; that from a pretended democracy we are verging towards, and are near to, a real despotism; that the present administration commenced its projects without foresight, and prosecuted them without wisdom and with ^{total} recklessness of consequences; and that consistency has fled and hidden her face since the ascendancy of that party which has assumed a monopoly of the name of democracy.

On the other hand it is declared, that our true and the President of the U.S., and in the general ^{administration} ~~management~~ of the country, is greatly enhanced by the recent decided, unshaken stand, in vindicating the rights of the people against the flagrant usurpations of a married aristocracy, and that especially tender to those distinguished functionaries our hearty homage for the display of such transcendent talents and unsullied integrity, but so successfully to bear upon the national prosperity by annihilating the hostile, iniquitous designs of the enemies of the public liberty and happiness.

These are the opposite opinions, as expressed by the
Whig and democratic parties: Some others are
equally clamorous in support of their principles; and
he who dares to be calm and unobtrusive amidst
the scramble, is censured by all for his indiffer-
ence.

Not so fast gentlemen! Our country is not quite
so near the brink of ruin. The industrious and econo-
mical still live, and are happy and prosperous. The
majority govern and will govern, and so long as
they elect their rulers upon the principles of self
interest, the interests of the greatest number will
~~and~~ be the result. When it is otherwise, the adminis-
tration of the government will be changed by the people.
That such is the extent the present parties would
make us believe, is not to be ~~admitted~~^{believed}; and in a short
time these ^{transient} will sink into oblivion, and would cut the
harrow from of their heated zeal. Others will rise
and ^{soon} follow next. But the interest of the majority will
prevail, and this is according to the spirit of our con-
stitution. The cry of change from the power of the
actual government is a beggar, so long as the union

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Thursday 1. - main fair - last night the frost severe -
air calm. at noon south breeze. afternoon fair &
fine, though rather cool.

Last evening received a Letter from Son Arthur,
by which it appears he has just completed the survey of
a route for a Road, or Turnpike, to be from Charleston in
Colles County, via Marshall in Clerks County, to the Wa-
bash river near Darwin, the distance not stated -
perhaps 35 or 40 miles. The letter dated at Peris Oct-
20th when, it states, all were well, and now healthy.

It is singular that a hot summer should have produced
an epidemic in the western Country so fatal as it has
been the season past. What is the nature of the mor-
tality in new Countries? or ~~rather~~ how does it
differ from that of old ones? or, ~~rather~~ does it differ
only in quantity? But whatever it be, it is a fact that
its virus ^{generally} ceases when frosts commence.

Friday 2. Fair morn. - snow last night = $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. wind
south. Afternoon fair, warm & very pleasant, which
entirely melted the snow.

Wrote a letter to my son Arthur at Peris, in con-
sultation to him of the 20th of October (The letter dated Nov. 1.)

~~October~~ November

Saturday 3. Main fair - calm air. Afternoon wind south, very clear and pleasant

Sunday 4 main cloudy - wind south - ^{moderate} ~~little~~ rain which continued through the day, & even air.

Monday 5 Raining in morn, dark clouds -

Wind North. Day continued wet throughout and rather mild.

Tuesday 6 Main fair and brisk S. Wind. Day part cloudy & part fair & bright sun. not cold.

Wednesday 7 - Main partially cloudy - wind north afternoon fair and nearly calm.

Thursday 8 Raining morn - with fog and calm air. afternoon a south wind and warmer air which drove off the fog. Rain most of the day.

Friday 9 main cloudy, but clear about 9 o'clock

Wind N.W. turned to S.W. afternoon - Clouds now generally seen, and cirrus stratus. The wind during the day was very variable at sun set it had again veered and was N.W. The sky very clear.

Saturday 10 Fair morn - wind N.W. & cold - A fair Day at night nearly calm.

Sunday 11 - Man fair - last night cold; wind southerly,
fair throughout the day.

Monday 12 - Warm fair and cold, though partially
overcast - wind North. Fair day - not cold.

This day we elect our Governor, Lt. Governor, Sen-
ators ~~and~~ Representatives, and members of Congress
in the same house. Moved by the influence of
zealous leaders of parties, the people have been in-
duced to believe that we have come to a crisis
of great importance in which the highest interests
are at stake. This will even be the case in an elec-
-tion government, and the people will often be alarm-
ed when no occasion for it exists: so it is at present.
A calm view of our affairs will convince that we are
not in a situation at all alarming. We are at peace
with all nations, trade and agriculture flourish...
we have no oppressive taxes, and property of all
sorts is in good demand and commands ^{high} ~~good~~
price. A few minor difficulties exist, they ought
not to throw us into a pet; they will soon subside,
nothing will rise. These evils are necessarily attached to a
free government. Let us remain calm and all will be well.

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Dec 13 - Cloudy morn. - wind S.W. - air mod
 fresh. Day cloudy throughout.

The votes yesterday for Governor were

Everett	124
Morton	147
Diff.	23

Amos Russell was elected a Representative 142
 as second so no choice.

Member of Congress James C. Alwood	130
Senator Rufus Saxton	130
" Ephraim Hastings	100
" Thaddeus Collins	39

On a 2^d trial for Representative this day
 Col. Asa Subbin was elected -

Morton's plurality is presumed was the effect of
 the Lieber Law.

By late papers it appears ^{Examiner} the disturbances in
 Canada are renewed; and it said that nu-
 merous parties are forming under secret
 oaths, in aid of the Canada Insurgents, on our
 side of the separating line. And as to this people

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Wednesday 14 Warm fair - wind South - Sun moderate. Afternoon wind NW. and very pleasant.

Further of the Canada Insurrection

The movements made in Lower Canada, on the south of the St Lawrence, and it is stated arrangements are made to bring large bodies to the field, say to the amount of 7 or 8000, well armed and prepared, and that in Upper Canada simultaneous preparations are made.

The British government have 15 or 2000 regular troops in ~~the~~ ^{the two} Provinces, ready for service, besides militia &c. &c. With such a force to oppose them the Insurgents, it would seem, have little chance of success, especially assisted by large numbers of our people. I can hardly believe the accounts in our papers are to be relied on. If there is a rising and ~~consequence~~ ^{consequence} one, sanguinary punishments will be inflicted and without mercy. Such a scene we all should regret.

If the people of Canada, or a large portion of them, are ~~ever~~ determined to separate from the English government it is asked, why the nation should choose to retain them at the expense of an army? True indeed one can see no strong reasons for the retention. They are ^{Provincials} ~~no~~ ^{no} advantage to the British Government, and much a dead weight.

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to it, whether the opposition is quelled or not. But national pride may induce her to hold ~~on~~ the territory, even against her interest. In time of peace it is ~~not~~ ^{true}, she may maintain her troops in the Canadas about as cheap as in her Islands; but in a war which should demand her troops in Europe, the Canadians, with their present disposition, would probably revolt. Once should the United States become a military nation and come into collision with Great Britain the inhabitants of Canadas might at once separate themselves from her. But if not annexed to us, they might be liable to invasions from us, whenever we choose to make them. Under such circumstances would they be as secure and happy as they are under the British government? A nation too weak to defend itself is not likely long to remain a nation, and the Canadas, though they enclose an extensive territory on the north, will never become a ^{very} prosperous country, its cold climate forbids it. They will form but a narrow border along the St Lawrence and the Lakes and always ^{be} subject to invasions from us, in cases of collision.

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Thursday 15 - Dark rainy morn - wind North
Rain through the day but moderate - air moderate
Friday 16 - Cloudy dark morn - calm - some can
be seen through out - Evening broken & star light.
wind west.

Saturday 17 - Morn fair - windy NW - our cool
Day fair throughout.

Sunday 18 - Cloudy soon after Sun rise - N. or N.E.
breeze - air moderate. About the middle of the afternoon
a snow commenced & continued

Monday 19 - Morn fair - wind NW, and snow of which
the day pleasant throughout and the snow water
by a letter from Dr. Williams dated Wilkes by the
mail, we are informed that there has been considerable
snow in that part of the country - that the cold
has been pretty severe, and that high winds have
prevailed on Lake Erie, ^{causing} ~~which~~ ^{causing} ~~have produced~~ much
damage to the shipping.

Tuesday 20 - Foggy at Sun rise, but clear soon
after - breeze from South. Day fair throughout
Wednesday 21 - Fair - SW breeze, and pleasant day.

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Thursday 22. main cloudy. Sun out before noon, but most of the day cloudy - with the breeze. Snow melting. Various reports of the Canada insurrection; some shirish have occurred. With the present British force in the Canadas it is impossible that the insurgents should succeed.

Friday 23. main cloudy - wind gentle at NW. Sun out before noon and day pleasant & moderate air.
Saturday 24. main fair - Wind SW. Day cool and fair throughout - afternoon the wind veered to W and the air cold.

Sunday 25. main fair and cold. Wind NW. Day pleasant throughout. Ground free from snow in many places.

Monday 26 main fair - last night cold - wind NW. The day cold throughout; but very clear.

Tuesday 27 main cloudy - wind South

The account from Canada state that the insurrection continues - that there has been ~~some~~ fighting about Prescott and that the rebels combat with much resolution, though generally defeated in their attacks.

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Wednesday 28 Breeze fair - wind NW. gentle. Day fine & cloudy, pleasant and not cold.

Thursday 29. Breeze fair - wind SW Day pretty, cloudy at night very clear

Letter from Dr Williams dated Woburn Mass Nov-19th 1838. States he shall close his Lectures the 27th or 28th, and return by Pittsburg & Philadelphia. He keeps a full journal and appears pleased with the western Country.

On Thanksgiving day by the Governors Proclamation, more generally kept annually in the northern States - a custom I believe descended from our Pilgrim Fathers. On today on this day generally remind us of the good things we have enjoyed the past year, and if there have been any calamities, return thanks that they have ^{been} no worse. Among a people of good habits the day passes off in innocent amusement and perhaps usefully; but not so where the people are of a different character.

Single horse waggons crossed our river & mud street on the ice. very little snow on the ground.

Friday 30. Breeze fair - wind SW - air moderate and day very fine. Ground thawing.

~~Saturday Dec 1. Breeze fair - wind~~

Saturday 1st main fair - wind South. Most of the day cloudy.

Sunday 2^d Cloudy morn - wind S.W. The day clear and cloudy alternately, and the air mild.

Monday 3^d Fair morn - wind N.W. and cold. Day fair thin & short and pleasant for winter.

Tuesday 4th Fair morn - wind North. Latter part of day cloudy, indicating a storm.

Recd. a Bundle of Books (4) from Arthur by Sheldon, and Isabelle a Letter dated Oct 25th. In the Books was a Deed from Deins Stobbins of Lardin Deepford meadow, to Arthur W. Hoyt, to be recorded at Greenfield. Why has Sheldon been so long on the journey?

Our young man James Stobbins who came with Sheldon states that they set out from Plover (Minnn) the 7th of November & took stage to Columbus Ohio; thence by the Ohio Canal to Cleveland, thence to Buffalo, & Albany to this town; and that the stage route to Columbus was very bad & slow and the whole route tedious of course. When the Erie & Westlake canal is completed, this difficulty will be removed. For days I think will complete the route. our

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Our newspapers say Encke's Comet is to be seen in the S.W. about 8 o'clock in the evening, though not very distinctly; and they talk learnedly about its motion in a resisting medium, and of its falling into the sun Wednesday 5 Moon cloudy and foggy - wind South very closely & foggy throughout & a little wet.

Nipawin Iron Mountains.

Professor Shephard of Yale College visited these mountains in October last, and corroborates the most favorable accounts we have had of them. In closing his report, which is published in the papers, he says

No one who visits the locality can for a moment doubt, situated as it is in a region of singular advantages for charcoal and mining supplies, and at no great ~~distance~~ remove from the most unobstructed channel of inland water communication known, that it must at a very early day become an iron producing and manufacturing region second to no other on the face of the globe.

Thursday 6. Fair moon - wind NW. Low fair and pleasant throughout - very little snow on the ground and good skating.

Dumbar

Friday 7 Warm fair - soon cloudy and wind
 west, and south at night and fair. Day rather cold.
Saturday 8. Cloudy morn. - south breeze - a few flakes
 snow - Afternoon clouds broken

Sunday 9 Fair morn. - wind N.W. and cool.
 Day fair with a few scattering clouds

This morning Dr. Williams & wife arrived from Cleveland,
 Ohio, via Beacon, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York, New
 Haven & Hartford. Before he leaves, give accounts
 of ^{some} proceedings at Harrisburg. The Legislature at
 that place have been driven from their seats by
 a coalition of disreputable fellows, and the Governor
 has called on the militia to march to suppress them.
 The difficulty arises from the Van Buren party
 who seem determined to carry their measure to a point.

Now may be seen the want of a proper military force
 to suppress an inconsiderate rebellion. The present mili-
 tia are so divided in their political sentiments that lit-
 tle dependence can be placed upon them. Every gov-
 ernment must have a ^{military} force so strong as to ^{control} ~~resist~~ the
 laws, while they are laws, and hence such a military must
 be ~~maintained~~ ^{co-extensive with the Government} as to have no weak, & ~~be~~

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If the militia should refuse to march, what is a course
to be pursued? Is it in the United States? But this will
be militia, and if they refuse the whole ends in a farce.

Monday 10. Warm fair - wind South. -

Cloudy afternoon. Cold day.

Received the Princeton Message to Congress, containing
42 columns of close print. It reiterates many of the propo-
sitions of last year, and represents the country as
prosperous.

"The present year (it says) closes the first half century
of our Federal institutions; and our system - differing from
all others in the acknowledged, practical and unlimited
operation which it has for so long a period given to the
sovereignty of the people - has now been fully tested
by experience."

Every friend of his country would rejoice, were he sure
this opinion of the President is well founded. But are
there no symptoms of a fatal disease in the body politic
to be seen? The frequency of mobs and the impunity with
which the offenders have escaped prosecution, even in
New England, supposed to be the most republican part
of the United States, indicate something rotten in Denmark.

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and the recent explosion of the ^{political} volcano at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; something more fatal.

In the Notes of Mr Jefferson on the State of Virginia written 1781 and 1782, we find the following, which seems to be not verbatim with Purinton's Can Bower.

"The spirit of the times may alter, will alter. our rulers will become corrupt, our people careless. +++
 "It can never be too often repeated, that the time for fixing every essential right on a legal basis, is while our rulers are honest and ourselves united. From the conclusion of this war we shall be going down hill. It will not ^{they} be necessary to resort every moment to the people for support. They will be forgotten, therefore, and their rights disregarded. They will forget themselves, but in the sole faculty of making money, and will never think of uniting to effect a due respect for their rights. The shackles, therefore, which shall not be knocked off at the conclusion of this war, will remain on us long, will be made heavier and heavier, till our rights shall revive or expire in a convulsion." Should the people become blind to their interest, this may indeed be our fate. But this

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powerful principle, like the laws of gravitation, never ceases to act; and let ^{us} hope that if we find perturbed a turn in our orbit, we may not be drawn off from ~~our orbit~~ its regular course by any erratic body.

Tuesday 11 - milder - wind S.W. The day rather cloudy.

Wednesday 12 Milder - wind South - air moderate. Afternoon wind S.W. and blustering with flurries. This day the cage of George Henrich was buried. She died very suddenly sometime after her confinement. an uncommon case.

Thursday 13 Fair milder wind South; but night cold and day do.

Beaver City In a pamphlet written by Marcus J. G. Conner & printed in Philadelphia 1836, I find a description of this place. It consists of several villages on Beaver River in Pennsylvania, from the mouth ^{4 or 5 miles} upwards. The River enters the Ohio 28 miles below Pittsburg, and ^{has} several fine falls, & dams for cotton machinery; and the writer thinks there is no place in the U.S. superior to it for manufactures; not even Pittsburg: and I must confess that if he does not prove his position, he makes out a strong case - 36 pages & a map.

Friday 14 Fine day - wind south and very pleasant.

Geological Survey of the State of Ohio.

The first annual Report of this Survey was printed at Columbus, dated Jan'y 17-1838. By W.W. Mather, Principal Geologist, and the several assistants. Viz. Dr. S. P. Hill, Smith of Marietta, Prof. J. P. Kirtland of Putnam, Dr. Locke, Professor Briggs, assisted by J. W. Foster of Lewisville and Col. Charles Whittlesey, of Cleveland. Different Departments are assigned to the assistants. Excepting by Dr. Locke, but Reports have been made, and they contain useful matter. A full Report is to be made at the close of the work.

Col. Whittlesey has charge of the Topographical Department, and has furnished skeleton maps of townships and Counties to the Geologists, preparatory to the construction of a topographical map of the State; but without an executive appropriation, which is not authorized by the State.

The following heights above Lake Erie (564 feet above tide water, at Albany) are given: Ohio River at Cincinnati, in its lowest stage 133 feet below the Lake. bounding the River

To Portsmouth, it rises 37 feet = 96 feet below the Lake; ^{Thymer} the Merrimack 94 feet, within two feet of the lake surface; since at Beacon is 129 feet above the Lake. From Beacon to Concord 420 miles, the descent is 260 feet. The upper line of the Canal in the northern part of Concord is only 21 feet lower than the Lake. Highest west of Ashbur 560 feet above, Hudson summit swamp 414 feet. Concord Canal House 95 feet above, Fort Defiance Canal level, 98 feet above the Lake. These heights are obtained from levels that have been taken in various surveys of Engineers.

Part of the duty of the Topographer is to examine the ancient works found in the State; and a general description is to accompany plans when complete. But he says "the popular name of fortifications bestowed upon these ruins leads me to state, that I have seen none to which the term is applicable," though he has examined many. "None of them (he says) discover elements of military strength; the principal enclosures are rectangles, or circles, marks, figures, without ditch, made uneven by numerous openings, not only in the sides but at the corners. The subordinate parts of large works, and the small isolated ones, sometimes have ditches and curtains, as far as I have seen on the inside, though

cases of extensive fossa, one said to exist. The main figure always occupies ground accessible on all sides, and no spring or receptacle of water is found within the walls. Other equally good reasons might be advanced, why these structures are not adapted, and were not designed, either for attack or defense, under any supposable mode of human warfare!

Though the Topographer will not admit the ancient works to be military defenses, he says that "evidence of remote population and labor, now apparent within the State of Ohio, will when collected in one map, surprise all who have not bestowed attention upon the subject of western Antiquities."

The objections to the military ^{character} nature of these works appear to me to be very inconclusive. Gen. Whittlesey thinks they discover no element of military strength, because the farms are rectangles, circles and without cliffs & mud crevices by numerous openings, not only at their ends but at the corners. In some instances he admits they have cliffs; but these are on the inside. Upon the principles of Neolithic and the present modes of ^{construction} ~~construction~~, they will include apparent weaks. But is he

consequence of the total alterations that took place in the modes of fortifying, after the invention of gunpowder and cannon; and of the ^{change} ~~structure~~ of military discipline among the ~~ancients~~ ^{ancients} & moderns since that time.

"The camps of the Greeks & Romans were either round, square, or oval, or rather of an oblong square figure, with the sharp corners taken off; and to secure them against surprise, it was the prevailing custom to surround them with ditch. The camps of the Anglo Saxons and Danes were generally round, as likewise those of the Anglo Normans. The camps of ancient Britons were of an oval form, composed of stakes, earth and stones, rudely heaped together: but the practice of the present times is quite different; for the security of our camps, whose form is a rectangle, consists in being able to draw out the troops with ease and expedition at the head of their respective encampments."

If in the ancient works Col. Whittelsey finds no bastions or redans, or other flanking parts, like modern fortifications, he can draw no argument against their structure for defence. Nor is the fact that the ditches ^{are} ~~are~~ on the inside of any weight; since in ~~modern~~ ^{ancient} times this is some-
 + James's military Dictionary. ent. camp (times

Dumlin

from resorted to in published or stockaded works; &
even common works are held by some engineers, as
impossible to ^{the} straighten or correct of Bailean.

The want of springs or receptacles of water within the works the Topographer thinks an objection to their military use. There may have disappeared, since Mexico their works are in most cases found in the vicinity of rivers or lakes or ponds, which would furnish water.

In ~~some~~ countries there are ^{often} found on plains, but where there are hills properly situated, they are constructed on them. Some that I have seen in the western part of the State of New-York, were very judiciously chosen in this respect, and the perpendicular was highest where the hill was the least elevated.

But without ~~intention~~^{coldly} of, engraving, for or against
the use of the washboard in their structure, one thing is cer-
tain. If we admit that our western country has at a
remote period been filled with a numerous popu-
lation, then there must have been ^{uplifts & they require} ~~recesses~~
^{a mulch of rock,} and if recesses the richest people would have had
recourse to works of elapse; and these would have
been constructed, according to the nature of the cyano-
gen in use, with the shade or some similar implement.

by throwing up the earth and forming parapets with or without ditches, as the easiest method.

To suppose them built for other purposes would be as improbable as to ~~suppose~~ ^{that} the wall of China & the numerous works found in Mexico, at its conquest by Cortes, were ^{not} built for the purposes of ~~pure~~ defence.

At the close of the Report is a Glossary of Geological Terms, from Lyell's Geology & other Sources. a few extracts follow.

Anticlinal. An ~~antiferous~~ ^{anticlinal} ridge or axis is where the strata along a line dip ~~exwards~~ ^{inwards} concavewise, like the sides of the roof of a house.

Carboniferous. Coal bearing rocks

Cretaceous. Belonging to the Chalk formation.

Dolomite. A magnesian Limestone belonging to the Permian class. It is usually granular in its structure, and of a friable texture.

Eocene. The strata deposited during the oldest of the Tertiary epochs, as for example, the Paris Basin.

Exuvia. In Geology, fossil remains

Fossiliferous. containing organic remains.

Laucastrine. Belonging to a Lake; as Laucastrine deposits

Littoral. Belonging to the Shore.

Mollusca. Molluscous animals, such as shell fish, which devoid of bones, have soft bodies.

oolite a lime stone, composed of rounded particles like the roe or eggs of fishes.

Palaeontology. A science which treats of fossil remains.

Pliocene. The upper or more recent tertiary strata; as well as the newer Pliocene rocks. Miocene between this & Eocene.

Senonian. Animals belonging to the Eocene triles.

Sedimentary Rocks. formed by thin materials having been thrown down from a state of suspension, or solution in water.

Shingle. The loose water worn gravel and pebbles on shores and coasts.

Silt. The more comminuted sand clay & earth, which is transported by running water.

Synclinal line and synclinal axis. When the strata dip downwards in opposite directions, like the sides of a gutter.

Zoophytes Corals sponges and other aquatic animals allied to them.

Matrix The minute mass in which ^a the simple mineral is included is called its matrix, or gangue.

Saturday 15. more foggy and frosty deposits on trees & buildings
Sun soon out - wind South - very fine day.

Sunday 16 Fair morn - wind North - cold morn.
and fine day.

Monday 17. Fair morn & cold - wind south west
Day cold - at evening cloudy

Tuesday 18. Morn cloudy - Wind North. Last
night snow fell about 3 inches. Previously the
ground had been bare for many days. Cloudy day
most of the time.

A.D. Jones Illinois and the West. with a Township map,
containing the latest Surveys and Improvements - 1801
12mo 254 pages, ^{in 1838.} I have just perused this work, and
find in it considerable information concerning Illinois;
but one well acquainted with the works of Beckwith
and others, will find little in it that is new. The work is
deficient in descriptions of towns; the map is ^{a copy} ~~sent~~
of that found in Mitchell's Illinois in 1837 & 1838, which
the writer is disposed to represent as inaccurate, though
it appears he has ^{fully} availed himself of its statements.
He is a Bostonian. His route from that place was
by New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and down the Ohio

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to Cincinnati; ^{by the Ohio} ~~thence~~ ^{by the Ohio} the Mississippi to St Louis and
 thence up the ^{country} Illinois, and over land to Rock River, where
 he and others located a town named Como, on the right
 bank, below Dixonville. He returned by Chicago & the
 Lakes to Buffalo, thence to Albany and across the Hudson
 to New York, from which he returned to Boston by the sound
 and railway. — Is he to be ~~expected~~ ^{expected} when he says, "I am inclined
 to believe that a more salubrious climate does not exist
 in the United States than Illinois"; ~~and that~~ "The most crys-
 tal waters of the Green mountains do not equal the limpid,
 clear, cool, delicious waters of Illinois." ^{quoting that} ~~He says~~ "I have not
 perceived a drop of disagreeable water through my life since
 I entered the State." (pages 97 & 99).

Myers is very sparing of dates; but it appears he was at Tremont
 July 1-1838, and preceded them to Rock River, of course he must have
 been in the State when the great sickness prevailed, which commenced
 in August, & spread over the western country. Indeed, he says, in pass-
 ing by a cabin ^{in an Illinois river} we were hailed by a feeble voice from a pale emaciated
 creature woman, who told ^{us} she was the only free person in
 the family; that they were all down with the fever. She wished
 us to call on the doctor & send him to their circle. But he means
^{perhaps} to confine the fever to Illinois River, which is notoriously false. At

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At no period since the commencement of the settlement of
Illinois, by eastern immigrants, has there been a more severe
~~epidemic~~ ^{epidemic} than in August September and October ^{of 1830} throughout
the State of Indiana Illinois, Missouri & Michigan, as ~~compared~~
^{known} to Mr. Jones. Nor was it confined to the River
settlements. Indeed it was so severe that the Engineers
on some of the rail ways and the Illinois canal, were forced
to suspend their works, even on the dry prairies.

My Son informed me that he led out 30 men to work
on one of his rail ways, and within a few days, 29 of them
were taken down ^{with} fever. Does Mr. Jones believe his Book
will obtain credit by suppressing this information of the sickness?

"Let men suspect you take notice

"Keep probability in view.

"The Grav the leaping o'er those bounds,

"The credit of his Book confounds."

Mr. Jones made his tour with the design of correcting the "various
& contradictory reports" of Illinois, which are circulated in New
England; and "I feel assured that I can confidently rely on my
little book being received as, at least, a correct and impar-
tial directory." Let the public judge how far his "direction" is
a true ~~standard~~ Guide!

December

News papers accounts state that a militia force is at
Haverling in Penn. and that several of the leaders of
the mob have been arrested by civil authority. Genl
Petersen of Philadelphia commands the troops.

But the difficulty in the Legislature is not settled.
at the last accounts. The troops, I presume, are not
intended to interfere with the proceedings of the Legislature,
but to guard them against a mob, and it is hoped
the friends of the law will be able to do this effect-
-ually, and show parties that their only battle grounds
are at the ballot boxes.

Wednesday 19 sun cloudy - wind W. and
our moderate. Day perfectly cloudy.

Animal magnetism

Mr Poyen the lecturer on this art has been performing at North-
ampton & Greenfield, with his Miss Gleason. An "Eye witness" has
published what he saw at Northampton, and the Editors of
the Greenfield paper what was seen at Greenfield. The Northamp-
ton reports express the ^{most} wonderful of the two ~~places~~ is such as open-
ing & shutting of the eyes of the somnambulist, lifting her hand to
her shoulder, touching the end of her nose with her fingers &
all at the will of the magnetizer. The seats performed were

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puzzling to the spectators, and some were converted.
All that has been said amounts to this; That things were
performed that the spectators could not explain. How often
have I seen things performed by Potter (the slight of hand
performer) which I could not explain, and which appeared
miraculous; but who believed them to be miracles. In all
cases of this kind, the question presents, which is most likely
that the thing ^{was actually} performed is a miracle, or that there ^{was} deception
in the operation. Every natural philosopher ~~to~~ will say
the latter. That a person can convey his thoughts to another
who is asleep, by merely writing them, is not to be believed.
Let appearances be what they may. The impression
that there is deception will overcome all belief in the reality.
Thus should I think I saw a 24th iron ball rise into
the atmosphere, without the application of any force,
what would be the conclusion? Most clearly that I
was somehow deceived, however strong I might be in
the impression that I saw it. The probability that it was
an optical delusion would be much stronger than that
it was a reality. Instead of animal magnetism as applicable
to the intuitive science, the term animal delusion would
be more appropriate.

Cont

Perf of the performance at Northampton was the following. Mr Poyer requested Mr A to put Mrs Gleason into the magnetic sleep. Mr A had once and only once before effected this. Mr B & C then wrote on a piece of paper Command him by a mental effort only to open his eyes - to close them again - to lift his hand to his shoulder. Mr A took Mrs Gleason up & with his mouth closed & lips compressed without any visible sign or motion willed her to open her eyes - it was done; to shut them again it was done; - to lift her hand to her shoulder it was done, where it remained until he willed her to put it down. Again willed her to put her hand on the top of her head. Mr A willed it, and it was done. Willed her to touch the end of her nose with her finger. A willed it, and it was done: other things of a similar kind were performed.

During the seance Mr Poyer was in a remote part of the room, and did not see any of the questions written, or the slips of paper.

Queries. 1. Was Mrs. G. asleep? There is no proof of it, and we have a right to say she was awake, and knew ^{of what} some thing was to be required of her. She may have seen what was in prospect. 2. Is it certain that Mr. A did not by

same hidden sign, communicated to Miss G. what was the
 essence of her? 3. If Mr. A made no sign to Miss G. is
 it certain that he did not make it to Mr. Poyer, in the
 "remote" part of the room, and by him was communicated
 to Miss G.? 4. Difficult as it may be to conceive how sig-
 nals could be ^{immediately} made to Miss G. is it not more likely they
were made, than that Mr. A's mental command should
 be communicated to Miss G. and understood by her?
 5. The "Eye Witness" may be honest in his statements; but,
~~which is ^{5th} most likely~~ is it ^{not} more likely that he was
 deceived, or ^{be} misinformed, than that the things of which
 he gives an account, actually took place?

In deciding these queries we must rely on probability; and ~~when~~ the strangest in form, ^{is to be regarded} ~~as the facts~~ ^{as the facts}. In some of Pottier's performances, I have seen
 things ^{apparently} done, to which I should not have suspected
 to have sworn to, in a court of justice, were I not per-
 suaded they were contrary to the laws of nature,
 and therefore that I was deceived. Belief may be strong
 yet without foundation. ^{But if instructed or} Mathematical axioms, as
 that $1+1=2$; that the whole of a thing is = to its parts,
 cannot be doubted by a sound mind. ~~But~~ all testimony
 or narratives is but probability. The probability, may

be so strong as to produce belief; but at the same time the belief may be wrong. Not so with propositions capable of mathematical demonstration: - either the angles of triangles are $= 180$ degrees. Here the proof is so strong, that the testimony of all mankind to the contrary, would not shake the mathematician's ~~belief~~ conclusion.

Thursday day 20. Day fair - wind rust and cold.

Friday 21 Cloudy & fair - occasionally - wind NW but nearly calm.

Book of Niagara Falls. By Horatio A. Parsons ~~1838~~ 1842 with a map of the Falls. Vol. 12^m pp 112 - Buffalo 1838.

especially full description, and useful for all visitors.

The description is somewhat partial. A description is given from Jonathan Hemmison, who saw the falls in 1678, in the mouth of Deceit, who makes the fall 600 feet. His description is otherwise good. On the Canada side a place is laid out called the City of the Falls. Another called Colchester where is a splendid hall of apartments of 60 rooms. The Casino at and about the falls is represented as one of the most beautiful places in the U States. Lat. 43° 6' North.

Saturday 22 Cloudy & snowing much - more from North snow at night fell about 2 inches. Air moderate.

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Sunday 23 Breeze full of snow in the morn & nearly calm. Clear about noon snow about 3 inches. West breeze came blustering in afternoon, churning the snow.

Monday 24 Breeze fair - wind NW. Day fair

Tuesday 25 Breeze fair and cold - wind smallest S.

Mr. G. O. Boutelle arrived last night on his way to Boston, having been obliged to quit the Surveys to the west by the snow which has fallen. Mr. Borden and the other assistants have returned to Boston. The completion of the town surveys in Berkshire, will enable Mr. Borden to delineate that section of the State without further surveys. Mr. B has with him a new Mathematical and Astronomical Tables, which Mr. Borden procured from England, entitled Mathematical and Astronomical Tables for the use of Students in Mathematics, Practical Astronomers, Surveyors, Engineers and Navigators; Preceded by an Introduction, containing the construction of Logarithmic and Trigonometrical Tables, Plane & Spherical Trigonometry, their application to Navigation, astronomy, surveying and Geometrical operations - with an explanation of the Tables, Illustrated by numerous problems & examples. 2^d Edition, much enlarged & improved by William C. Merritt.

M.A. Teacher of mathematics, Edinburgh. 1834.
 8vo. pp. 420. published at Edinburgh 1834.

From a short inspection I think it an excellent work
 besides a great number of formulae it contains a large
 of useful tables (75) some of which are new.

Under the section on Surveying the author says.
 "I would exceed our present limits to describe all the
 (instruments) as well as some others, which may, however
 appear perhaps in a work proposed with that view:
 I have I search he has it in contemplation to
 write a ^{separate} treatise on Land Surveying.

The author is preparing for publication a short but
 comprehensive Treatise on mathematical and astrono-
 mical Instruments; in which the principles of those most
 generally useful will be clearly explained, and their
 application to practice fully illustrated. 1801. 8vo. Such
 a work is wanted, and I think Mr. Galbraith is prepared
 to execute it to ~~the~~ public satisfaction.

The Tables in Mr Galbraith's work are printed with
 good type on good paper and are very distinct; and he
 treats pretty fully on Geodesic surveying, quoting some
 times from Hutton.

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Wednesday 26. Cloudy morn. Sun out at 10 A.M. Wind
NW. most of the day fair & pleasant

Left evening Mr. Poyer the animal magnetizer promised a
lecture on his art, and an exhibition of his feats, at Am-
herst; a number resorted to the place full of expectation
to behold the wonderful; but from some cause he
refused to perform. His pretence was that the number
was insufficient, of course I returned home without
a conversion. In his room I saw a number of tracts
on the subject, some in French, others pamphlets, con-
taining accounts of exhibitions in this country.

I am informed that some of the clergy in this quarter
are believers in the pretence ^{surge} ~~system~~. Is this won-
derful when we see those men converts to systems
of divinity equally insupportable; systems which cloud
the mind, and fit it far ^{less} for any thing ~~that is~~ mysterious
provided it be connected with what they call workings
of the Spirit. Men who can subscribe to the five
points of Calvin, would very readily believe in ani-
mal magnetism, or almost any other ^{occult} obscurity.
When the balance wheel of science has no place in a
certain machine, the mind at random & confusion follows.

If among our clergy who profess to have the notion of some of the corruptions which have crept into Christianity ~~some~~ a few are former converts to this sect since, if it chooses that name, it is a question how far they are removed from a credulity that ~~would~~ leads to the belief of the doctrine of the trinity, and the sanctified spiritual influence, seen at Methodist camp meetings.

A sensible writer says - "That spurious philosophy, which signalizes itself by the love of paradox more than by the love of truth, and which aims rather at puzzling than instructing, is held in deserved contempt by the men of common sense, as, instead of exerting the faculties by sharpening them for discovery, it sinks its infatuated votaries below the level of the vulgar; and instead of extending the fields of knowledge, enclaves the boundaries of ignorance".

A man who says with his reason and takes things upon trust, may be made to believe almost anything; but not so with the well balanced natural philosopher. "No reasoning, however specious, will induce him to receive as true what appears incongruous, or cannot be recommended by demonstration or analogy". The pretensions of this art I think will not long continue among an enlightened people.

History and Topography of the U States of America,
by John Howard Hinton A.M. A new and improved
edition, with additions and corrections By Samuel L Knapp
Illustrated with numerous engravings - 2 Vols 4to, printed
at Boston by Samuel Walker 1834.

The English edition of this work, I had seen among the
Books of my son Orrin at Boston, and was much
pleased with it, especially the plates, which were nume-
rous and elegant. Mr Knapp has improved it by
the addition of numerous notes, though, I believe, omit-
ted some of the maps, which perhaps were not so val-
uable as are now found in America. The plates in the
present edition are elegant, but reduced in number.

In page 264 Vol. 1. Mr Knapp has inserted a note
describing Bunyave's position at Bemis' Height, the same
I furnished ^{him} in 1825, and was inserted in the March No of
his Boston Monthly Magazine 1826. The note contains all
the facts errors. I have pointed out in my Sketch Book No 5
page 85, as printed in the magazine. These errors I very much
regret. It should another edition of Hinton be published I
hope they may be corrected.

Mr Knapp has given a detailed account of the Map of

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Miss Jane M. Luce, page 258 Vol 1. As I have ^{critically} examined the great Fort Edward, where she was killed, and have several accounts of the affair from officers & soldiers who were on the ground at the time, one of whom saw the Indians take the unfortunate lady from her house, and assisted in taking her ^{body} from the linch which she was left by the Indians. I am compelled to say Mr. Knaught's ^{of this affair} account is far from a true state of facts. In a word I must say, I have never met with one so full of errors. In my manuscript account of Bungay's Campaign, I ^{shall} give an account of the affair, which I will venture to say is correct. See pages 38, 39, 40 & 41. The work ^{of Henry} is printed by the printer and publisher, Samuel Walker, in the District Clerk's office at Boston. It is an elegant work.

Thursday 27 - Warm fair - wind N. a light breeze. The day fair throughout and pretty cold.

Friday 28 Fair morn. - very cold - wind small from SW. Clear day throughout. River well frozen at Stillman's dam, and is improved by our wood sleds.

Saturday 29. Snowy morn. - wind SW. Sun out at noon & snows 2 or 3 inches. Most of the afternoon the sky overcast.

Sunday 30 Fair morn. - wind south & cold;

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the day ultimately cloudy & fair and pretty cold.

Monday 31. Warm fair & very cold - Wind NW. Mercury
by below zero. The day fair, clear sun and cold.

This day closes the year 1838, and commences my
~~73^d~~ 73^d year. In my journal for the past year I have
noted the weather for each day, not without great
minutes; and also the most striking events that have
occurred, with such remarks as presented to my mind.
They are first thoughts and written without much care
or attention to style, or even orthography. They ^{may} be of little
use hereafter; but if so, they have afforded me employ-
ment in my leisure hours, and enabled me to keep dates
when an almanac was not at hand.

During the latter part of the year I have written a
small work under the following title Recollections of Times
and Things of my Early Life: with a sketch of recent Im-
provements, and Remarks upon the principles of our Gov-
ernment - on Penitence and on our present Political condition.
The work is crude and requires the smoothing plane,
and probably some corrections. The political part
I am aware, will not exactly suit any party; nor was

270th is written for that ^{purpose} purpose. My design is to
remove unfavourable opinions which some have imbibed
of a Republican government from its turbulent character
and to show the great importance of a close adherence
to our federal constitution, as the palladium of our liberties.
It has appeared to me that our claims respecting the organiza-
tion of our federal government are greater than they
need to be; - that let who may be elected ^{President} parties will ex-
ist of different political sentiments; but that so long
the great body of the people adhere to the constitution, there
can be little danger of its destruction, by designing dis-
~~gorgers~~ gorgers without a strong military force; and indeed
that even with such a force, the United States government
would not be able to make great inroads upon the liberties
the people, so long as the State governments hold their power.
The greatest danger of a disunion, appears to me, to
be from a combination of a number of contiguous states in ^{an} oppo-
sition to the laws of Congress. In such a case the remaining part
of the Union might not be able to coerce them. It is then the
policy of the United States ~~government~~ so to administer the
government that it shall be for the interest of each State
to adhere to the Union. Now, it appears to me to be the only
sure ligament of the Union.

In the course of the ^{December} last year there ^{has been} a great destruction ^{29th} of lives
from the bursting of boilers of steam boats; and it is feared that
with all the precautions that can be used they will be very
liable to these dreadful disasters. Steam boats are of the great-
est importance on our western waters, and should ~~they~~ ^{be} ~~constituted~~
~~so~~ these disasters ^{continue} they may be laid aside as unsafe conveyances;
and the consequence would be to lower the value of the lands
on those waters, and very much retard their settlement. An Engineer
whom I have consulted, gives it as his opinion, that ^{boats} they may
be so constituted as to render them safe, of which however I
have some doubts.

The uncommon heat of the last summer has produced much
sickness in the western States, and will probably retard the
stream of emigration from New England. People here will ra-
ther remain in poverty than ~~to~~ ^{Risk} seek at the expense of their
lives. The ^{western} country, ^{about} our latitude, may at length become
healthy; but perhaps not within 20 or 30 years, or until it
is thoroughly cultivated.

New England is a healthy country, but unfavorable to the
farming from the length and severity of its winters, which
require too much fuel and fodder; and its want of
fossil coal is another serious difficulty, which will be
felt after our lignum fuel is exhausted.

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Among the occurrences of the past year the successful passage of the Atlantic Ocean by Steam Ships, and the emancipation of the Slaves in the British West India islands, are worthy of notice. Since the arrival of the two first ships from England, in April last, several other voyages have been made; this usual time about 14 or 15 days, more or less as the winds retard or accelerate them. If ^{improvements} ~~improvements~~ have been made in the engines, such as to render them safe it is ^{an} important improvement. But I am not without fears that they may occasionally fail. It is said the boilers are, by some contrivance, more safe than in the first ^{improved} boats; but if this be true, it is certain that ^{enough} ~~enough~~ some must be applied to the machinery, or the progress of the vessel would be slower than in former ones; and when the force is very great, there must be danger of the failure of some part of the machinery.

If the success of the emancipation of the Slaves in the West India I know little. That it is favorable I infer from the fact that so little is said in our papers about it. Were it otherwise I suppose our ^{stater} ~~papers~~ would be filled with its details. The question in relation to the mental faculties of the blacks may now be decided.

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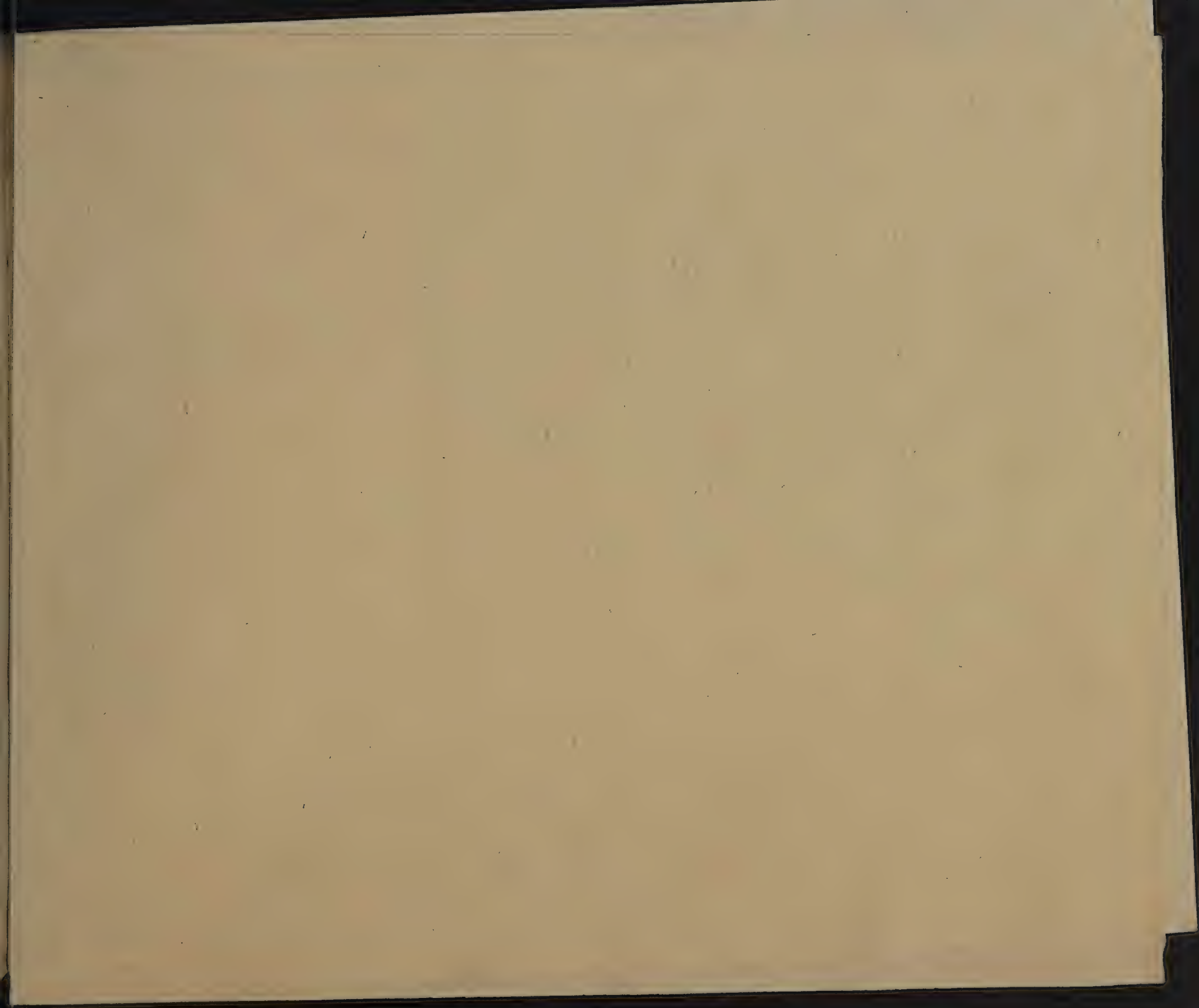
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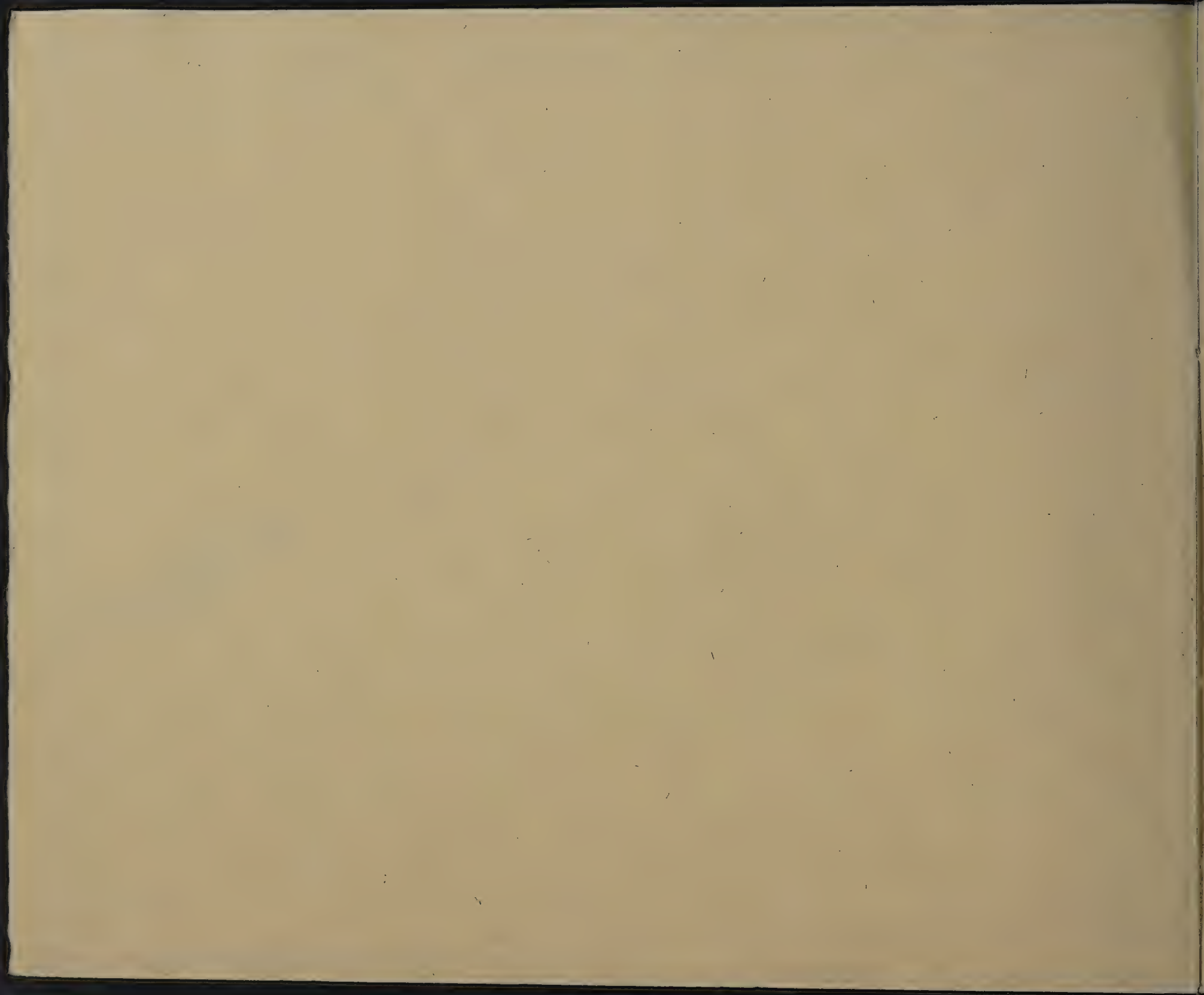
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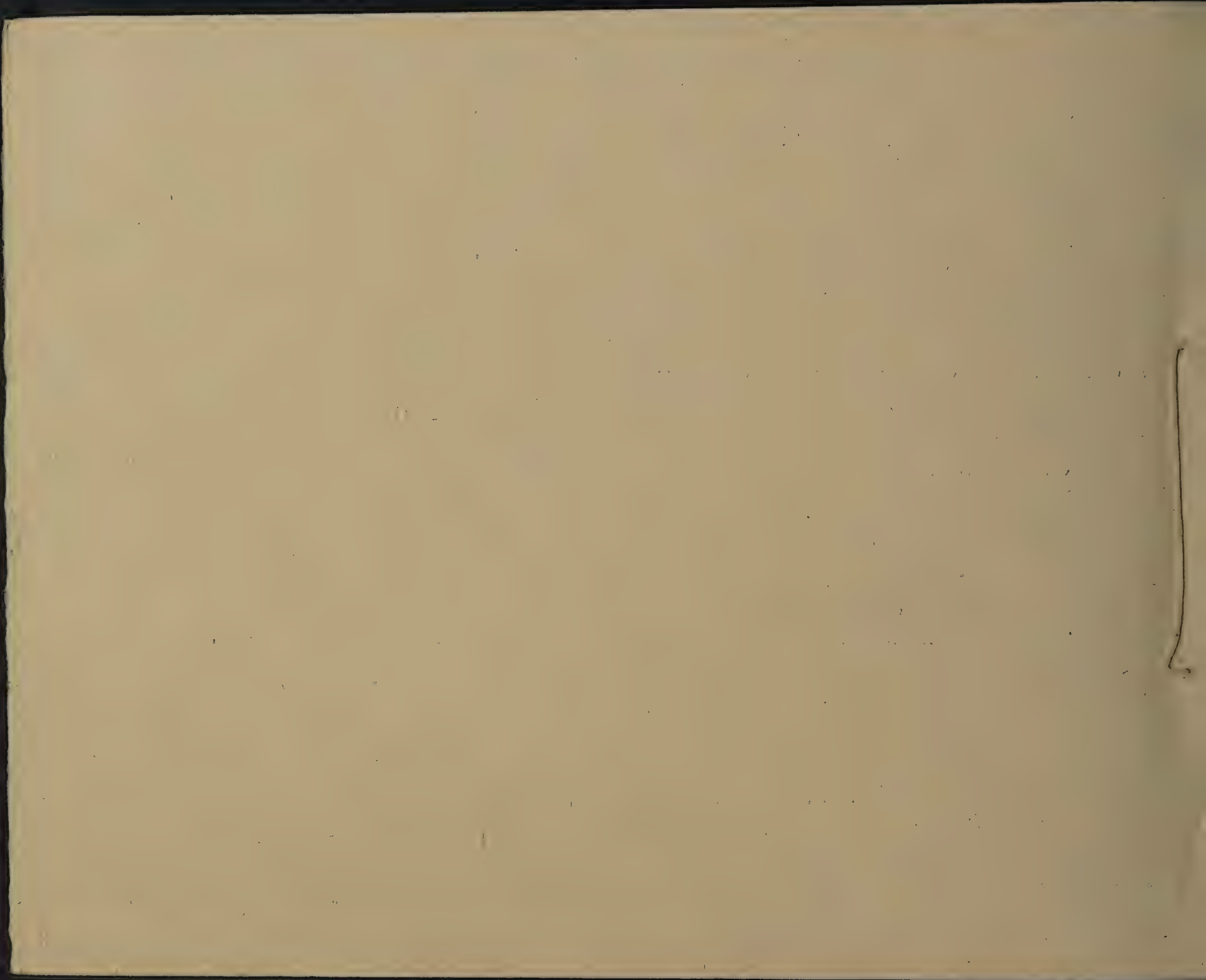
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Note The journal of the weather commences with this number
and continues through it. By finding the month at the
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